# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 83 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere


# Labor Demand Cut in Hub; Fair Employment Changes; Finn Envoy Moscow Bound

**The World's Day—March 6, 1944**

### Boston: 48-Hour Week Cuts Demand for Labor

**Labor demand** in the Boston areas has already been cut and the equivalent of an additional 7,000 to 10,000 war workers will be produced by the 48-hour week for essential industry, according to Leon J. Kowal, Area Director for the War Manpower Commission. [Page 2.]

**Governor Saltonstall** left the State House at noon today to go to Portland, Maine, where he will address the Portland Club tonight. He will return to Boston tomorrow.

**Charles H. McGlue**, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was named today as State Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee which is opposing a fourth term for President Roosevelt. [Page 4.]

**A proclamation** for New Hampshire's first special session of the state legislature in eight years was issued today by Governor Blood for the purpose of convening the lawmaking body March 21 to act on the matter of securing voting privileges for servicemen and women.

### Washington: Roosevelt Names Horn and Houston

**Charles Horn** of the Federal Cartridge Company and Charles H. Houston, Washington attorney, were appointed by President Roosevelt to the Fair Employment Practices Committee, to succeed Samuel C. Zemurray, President of United Fruit Company, and P. B. Young, editor and publisher of the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide.

**"I Am an American Day"** was set for May 21 by President Roosevelt in a proclamation honoring those who have attained their majority or have been naturalized in the past year.

**Three Army Air officers** will be tried April 3 by a general court-martial at Cincinnati, Ohio, on charges of neglect in connection with inspection at the Lockland, Ohio, plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the War Department announced. They are: Lieut. Col. Frank C. Greulich of Detroit, and Majors Walter A. Ryan of Detroit and William Bruckmann of Cincinnati.

**The critical shortage** of container board makes it necessary for the WPB to assume complete control over the distribution of that material after April 1, it was announced. The material is used for fiber shipping cartons and other articles.

### In Europe: Finnish Peace Envoy Moscow Bound

**Dr. Juhu Paasikivi**, former Finnish Prime Minister who negotiated the 1940 peace, will go directly to Moscow to discuss Russian armistice demands, the Stockholm Morgontidningen indicated. Meanwhile Moscow newspapers reprinted foreign press comment approving Russian peace proposals and offered rebuttals to Finnish arguments for more lenient terms.

**A new Turkish understanding** with Britain is still possible despite the ending of Lend-Lease and war supplies from England and the United States, two Istanbul newspapers implied. [Page 7.]

**Transfer of the French merchant fleet** to the French Committee of National Liberation is seen as a further symptom of closer collaboration between the Anglo-Saxon Powers and the Fighting French.

**Transfer of Italian war vessels** to Russia is expected to result in an intensification of the German anti-Bolshevist propaganda campaign in Italy.

**French National Liberation Committee** began presenting testimony in Algiers against Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Interior Minister charged with treason. At the opening of the trial M. Pucheu declared that Marshal Phillip Pétain now believes Germany eventually will be defeated.

**The Gripsholm**, Swedish exchange liner, has left Lisbon for the United States, bringing back from German and French internment camps 711 North and South Americans in exchange for German nationals.

**About 40,000 American radio** sets have been received in Britain under Lend-Lease, but distribution is being held up pending price regulations by the Board of Trade, it was learned in London.

**Denial that Bulgaria** is seeking a way out of the war is contained in a Sofia dispatch to the Swedish press in which the denial is said to have originated in official quarters.

**Passenger train service** in France has been curtailed for the sixth time this year, putting a virtual end to civilian rail travel. The order comes from the French Communications Commission, and its purpose is to facilitate Nazi defense preparations.

**Strike of 12,000 coal miners** in Monmouthshire, England, over a wage dispute, threatens British fuel production, already weakened by an unofficial "slowdown strike" by other miners over the same issue—higher rates for piece work.

**The Supreme Soviet**, Russia's parliament, has adopted a bill forming commissariats of national defense and foreign affairs under the new Soviet union law granting each of the 16 republics the right to carry on their own foreign negotiations and set up their own military units.

### National: New Autos 6 Months After End of War

**Americans** will want 12,000,000 new automobiles after the war and will begin getting them six months after peace begins, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Army production chief, said in New York.

### Americas: Russian Minister Arrives in Uruguay

**Sergei Ordlov**, first Russian Minister to Uruguay after a five-year interruption in Soviet-Uruguayan relations, arrived by plane in Montevideo.

### Australia: Striking Miners Called for Service

**Striking coal miners** in Australia have been called up for military service due to their refusal to return to work. The strike, which has been in progress a month, has closed ten big mines in New South Wales.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

# Public Found Obeying Gas Coupon Ruling

**Few violations reported in early returns of the inspectors throughout the New England area.**

Early reports from many of the nearly 200 OPA investigators engaged in the checkup throughout New England indicated very few violations of the rule that gasoline ration coupons must be endorsed beforehand with the holders' automobile registration numbers.

This co-operation on the part of New England's motoring public is "a body blow to the black market operator, particularly the counterfeiter," declared Cornelius J. Moynihan, Regional OPA Enforcement Attorney. He also credited the press and radio in New England for a great part in the success of this campaign, pointing out that liberal advance notice had been given the motorists by these media.

"The fact that early reports show that more than 90 per cent of the motoring public have already endorsed their coupons is a definite indication of the excellent educational campaign conducted through the press and radio," Mr. Moynihan asserted.

**Number Negligible**

"We have hoped that we would not find a single motorist without unendorsed coupons," he added. "While we have found a few, the number has been negligible. However, we plan to continue our check until such time as we are completely satisfied that we have 100 per cent co-operation from the public.

"We feel this is necessary to protect the gasoline filling station operators who have co-operated with us in excellent style in our fight against counterfeiters, and also to protect the large majority of the motorists who are doing all they can to conserve the limited amounts of gasoline available for civilian use."

OPA investigators scattered throughout various sections of New England, this morning concentrating their efforts in city areas where gasoline stations were doing the most business. They moved about, checking up for an hour or so at one location, and then moved on to investigate conditions at other stations.

**The Procedure**

In every instance, the procedure was about the same. As the motorist approached the station, or got out of his car to make his purchase, the OPA investigator, after noting the automobile registration number, identified himself and asked the autoist to produce his ration books for inspection. If everything was in order, the motorist was thanked for his compliance with the regulations.

Investigators were alert for other than coupon endorsement compliances. They checked the A, B, or C stickers on the windshields

*Continued on Page 4, Column 3*

# Big U. S. Bombers Again Lash Berlin; Gains in Pacific Cut Allied Timetable; Reich Morale: Invasion Can Break It

**Repatriate says bombs have failed to smash German people's will to carry on war.**

*How well is German morale standing up under the impact of repeated day and night bombings, the crushing defeats in the East, and the imminence of Allied invasion in the West? Mr. Dosch-Fleurot offers his point of view in another article written after his release from internment in Germany.*

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*
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LISBON, Portugal, March 6—The Nazi hold on Germany is still firm, in the opinion of many members of the American diplomatic and journalistic group which was interned at Baden-Baden.

In a postiion to carry out an intensive study of a section of wartime Germany and in a general way all Germany on the basis of earlier knowledge, it is agreed among those who have known Germany best that Nazi power shows no signs of weakening.

German morale in the fifth year of the war is unshaken. Neither the Russian defeat nor the terrific punishment the Reich has received from bombing has broken down its morale.

But a massive attack in the West comparable with the Russian offensive can break it down.

**Still Vigorous Movement**

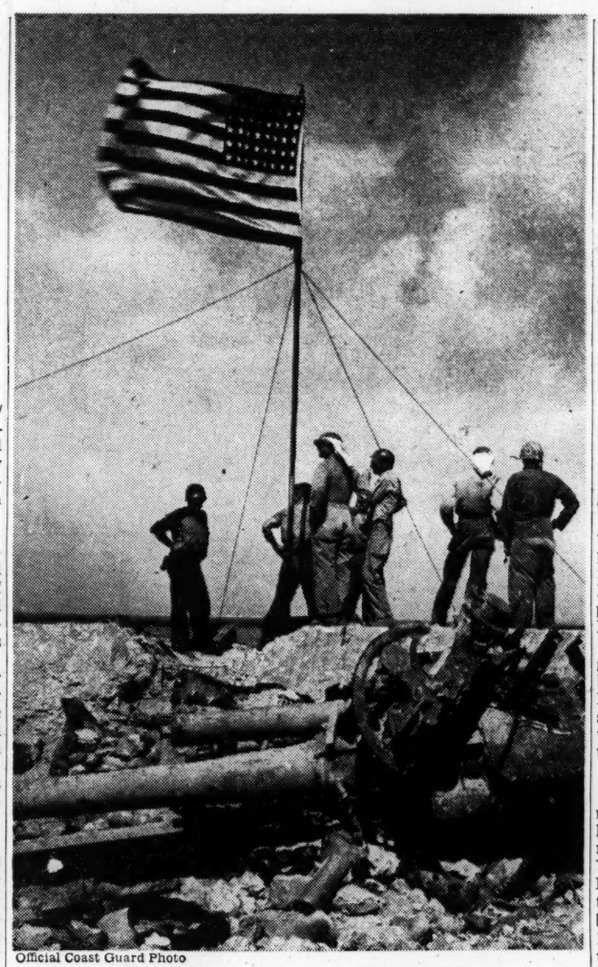
The Nazi hold is firm because it still is filled with the vigor of a young revolutionary movement. The Reich's will is still in the hands of the original revolutionists. This dictatorship is nation-wide, Germany's entire life down to the smallest village being dominated by Nazis on the spot. The Nazi hierarchy controls every aspect of life from the Army to the details of the tiniest community.

Except for occasional program speeches, the party machine works silently. In the months since Hitler confided in Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler entire domestic control, Herr Himmler's name is hardly ever spoken, and rarely seen in print, but his police and Gestapo control every detail of German national life.

The Gauleiters are local dictators. The slightest untoward incident reaches Herr Himmler immediately. The temper of the country can be judged by their daily reports. Total war has put everybody to work, but the country is not regimented in the old Prussian manner.

Interior propaganda in Dr. Joseph Goebbels' hands pictures

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*



Official Coast Guard Photo

## Old Glory Over Kwajalein

**The Japanese have gone—some killed, some to prison camps—and Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands is conquered territory under the American Flag. Under Old Glory snapping in the Pacific breeze, Coast Guardsmen and Army troops survey the ruins of a Japanese dual-purpose five-inch, twin-mount shore battery.**

**Advances made during 23 days rip months off calendar of war against Japan.**

By John Beaufort
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific*

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, March 6—The Pacific war is taking on an entirely new outlook as a result of the unprecedented Allied successes of the past month.

In the 23 decisive days from Jan. 31 to Feb. 22, the United Nations cause in the Pacific reached out beyond even the most optimistic expectations from the taking of Kwajalein and Eniwetok in the Marshalls to the raiding of Truk in the Carolines and Saipan, Tinian, and Guam in the Marianas by carrier planes.

The Kwajalein offensive came two months after the Gilberts campaign had secured Makin and Tarawa at a cost of 1,000 Marines. Kwajalein was the second amphibious expedition in the Central Pacific.

Setting out in January, the biggest naval force of the Pacific war by-passed Wotje Maloelap and Mili in the outskirts of the Marshalls and struck at the heart of the system. It was considered a tough job.

**How It Was Done**

Vice-Admiral Richmond K. Turner and those who worked with him took advantage of the Japanese in several ways, however. With air strikes by carrier and land-based planes, they eliminated the Japanese air defenses. By bombarding island objectives with 10,000 tons of naval shells, they reduced ground opposition, smashed fortifications, and killed an estimated 50 per cent or more of the personnel. By the use of specially armored amphibious vehicles, they protected American soldiers and Marines in their approaches beachward.

Due to this preparation plus the co-ordination of land, sea, and air forces, the bold plan worked even better than anticipated. A new task force was sent 300 miles north to attack Eniwetok.

As a covering action for the Eniwetok operation, Admiral Raymond J. Spruance, commanding the Central Pacific forces, went out with a great carrier task force to raid Truk.

How was it possible in 23 days to conduct two amphibious and two carrier task force operations in the Central Pacific?

**Vital Work by Subs**

1. Because of the unseen and for the most part unheralded work of the submarines which had harassed Japanese shipping and made it impossible for the Japanese to keep their outer bases

*Continued on Page 13, Column 7*

**U. S. jungle fighters join Burma conflict; Russians gain 31 miles in Ukraine.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

A great armada of heavy American bombers ranged over Berlin today for a daylight precision attack—the first large-scale force to be sent to the German Capital by the 8th Air Force. The attack followed closely on the heels of a smaller raid March 4, evidently sent out as a first "ice-breaker" raid, previous attacks having been night raids by RAF heavy bombers.

The pioneers, who had expected strong Luftwaffe resistance, were surprised to encounter only 30 or 40 interceptor fighters. The purpose of the new daylight raids apparently is to wipe out certain important targets missed by the night saturation bombings of British airmen.

News that veteran American troops have gone into action in Burma brings first intimation that the jungle fighters of Guadalcanal and the Southwest Pacific have found a new field for action. The Allied force appears to have cut in 10 miles behind Japanese lines in the Hukawng Valley by an encircing move which holds 2,000 Japanese in a trap.

Meanwhile, the Russians' remarkable capacity for bringing up reserves to launch attacks at point after point on the 2,000-mile front was evidenced once more as Marshal Gregory F. Zhukov, replacing Gen. Nikolai Vatutin as head of the First Ukrainian Army, burst through the extreme point of a sharp salient almost due west of Kiev.

Whatever moves may be contemplated as a result of the 31-mile advance is not clear, owing to the extended Russian lines in the salient, but the move already has gained one major objective in cutting the Odessa-Lwow railroad at Volochisk. This railway is the only trunk line of any consequence serving all the German divisions still holding on around the Upper Dnieper Bend west of Krivoi Rog and at the Dnieper mouth around Kherson.

If the Russians can push their advance, these German divisions will have to make the best of their way back through Rumania. The fact that fighting is reported around Kherson would seem to indicate the Nazi armies already are preparing to withdraw at that point.

The new Red Army advance on a 112-mile front has been made despite heavy thaws that reduces roads and fields to slush.

The situation in Italy still causes uneasiness. Cassino forces appear deadlocked—partly due, it is said, to unfavorable weather. The long stalemate at this point prevents the Allies from taking full advantage of the widespread strikes of Italian workers that are reported to be in progress in Milan, Turin, and other northern centers. Meanwhile the Allies have evacuated the civil population of the Anzio beachhead, all of which is under Axis fire, to points farther south.

In the Pacific, the Japanese have made some attempts to regain the Los Negros airdrome seized by the Americans in the Admiralties, but without success. United States forces there are being constantly reinforced.

## Air Over Europe:

### American Bombers Again Hit Berlin

United States heavy bombers in "very strong forces" bombed Berlin in the second American blow on the German Capital.

The first official announcement said only that "targets in the Berlin district" were hit, without identifying them further or giving other details.

This surprise follow up to the March 5 "ice-breaker" raid, by one formation of bombers, was a striking demonstration of the 8th Air Force's might, for it was the sev-

*Continued on Page 13, Column 1*

# C. I. O. Backs Roosevelt On Soldier-Vote Issue

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 6—The most explosive issue in the tenuous Roosevelt-Congressional relationship today is the so-called "compromise" soldier vote bill, which may produce another veto.

Labor leaders are advocating such a veto on the basis of the measure as it stands.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt today met with legislative leaders, but with one of them missing, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the Senate Majority Leader whose violent explosion over Mr. Roosevelt's tax bill veto caused a nation-wide sensation.

Vice-President Wallace was at the White House today together with House leaders. The White House explained that Senator Barkley's home reported he was "out of town for a rest" and would return shortly.

Judging from the cordial tone of President Roosevelt's message to his Senate leader, and the latter's response, it is believed that harmony will be restored when the two meet, though Senator Barkley may show greater independence than formerly.

**Called 'Unworkable'**

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in a letter to Members of Congress, charged that the amended form of the soldier vote bill is "unworkable" and would disenfranchise even the limited number of servicemen who voted under the 1942 law. Mr. Murray called for "a simple uniform Federal ballot."

Senate and House conferees met today in what they hoped would be a final session before reporting their compromise effort to the two Houses tomorrow. Minor changes are still asked by Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, leader of the states'-rights ballot group, although in a large number of his contentions he has already been successful.

Last week President Roosevelt said that the criterion in deciding

*Continued on Page 8, Column 4*

# Truman Report Wants Public To Benefit by War Surpluses

By Neal Stanford
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 6 — Marshaling impressive figures, the Senate Truman Committee in its third annual report today, after declaring the major battles of war production had been won, called for immediate production of consumer goods from war surplus materials to prevent a breakdown in the home economy.

At the same time it opposed national service legislation as trying to accomplish something that could be done "with less violence to individual freedom" in other ways.

Although acknowledging that the war's biggest battles have yet to be fought, that there is a great need for landing craft, longer range combat aircraft, radio and radar, ships and other special items, the Committee's report was mainly devoted to arguing for the quickest possible return from a war economy to free competitive enterprise and the lifting of restraints on civilian production.

It found itself in general agreement with the Baruch report on postwar planning and Senator Walter F. George's Postwar Committee program. All three want speedy conversion to peacetime production, revival of competitive enterprise, constructive use of surplus war materials.

The services came in for sharp criticism for specific instances of waste and arbitrary and officious action, but the report, acknowledging that the accomplishments on the home front had exceeded "anything of its kind ever achieved in the history of the world," concluded that "no task of such magnitude can ever be accomplished at such speed without enormous waste."

There is evidence today that the War Production Board is already preparing to channel through test-tube plants, certain surplus materials into civilian production. Revisions of some 50 or 60 restrictive orders permitting re-use of original materials for substitute materials in consumer items is planned for this week.

The military, of course, has generally opposed any sizable return to civilian production even in the face of an accumulation of war materials and contract cutbacks. Until it is assured that the coming invasion from the west is a success, it hesitates to approve and usually forbids, the use of even small pools of manpower and materials for civilian production.

The report roundly condemned the holding of idle plants and manpower as stand-by reserves in some areas while charging industry with hoarding manpower in other tight labor regions.

**Production of civilian goods expected from Truman report: Page 8.**

# Tobin Promises Land for All For Victory Garden Planting

With a promise that garden space will be available for everyone, Mayor Tobin today announced that applications will be accepted for vegetable plots in the city's free lots. These applications will be taken, he said, at the Boston Victory Garden Committee, 33 Beacon Street.

Approximately 50 per cent more park land areas will be turned over to citizens for the purpose of augmenting the city's food supply, the Mayor said. He also added his hope that sufficient manpower would be available to plow all the land allocated.

Applications for land will also be accepted Wednesday at the third of the Victory Garden mass meeting at 7:30 at Horticultural Hall, it was announced. Prof. William R. Cole, food preservation authority, is scheduled to speak on "Winter Meals From Summer Gardens." Other speakers include Arno H. Nehrling, Director of Exhibitions, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Ernest Hoftyzer, Chairman of the Boston Victory Garden Committee. Free literature and garden charts will also be distributed.

The importance of the home gardener in our 1944 food production program was pointed out by the Committee in a statement from Grover B. Hill, Assistant Administrator of the War Food Administration. Mr. Hill stated that nearly half of all the vegetables grown for fresh consumption in the United States last season came from Victory Gardens.

The Department of Agriculture also pointed out that Americans must produce and preserve more food in 1944. "If we don't, ration point values may go up instead of down, and supplies of fresh vegetables will not be sufficient for those who are unable to grow and preserve their own," the Department warned.

The same Federal report stated that there is a need for 2,000,000 more Victory Gardens in the

*Continued on Page 2, Column 8*

# Eisenhower Urges U. S. Army To Retain Respect of British

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, saying that "only a self-disciplined army can win battles," told American forces in Britain last night it was vital that they work with the British "both in the fighting services and in civil life on the basis of mutual respect, consideration and co-operation."

"This means we must earn and keep their respect as a great military machine dedicated to the single task of doing our duty in winning this war," he said.

His order was laid down in a letter addressed "to every American serving under my command."

The duty of every company commander, he said, is to know all his men, their qualifications, problems, habits, and personalities.

**Opportunity to Serve**

"He must protect them and insure to each a chance to serve intelligently and usefully in the cause for which our country is engaged in this war."

Every high commander, General Eisenhower continued, must see that justice prevails and that "every enlisted man and enlisted Wac or civilian employee understands the right of legitimate appeal from what may be considered capricious or arbitrary punishment."

"On my assurance that our success in battle and our chances to return home safely and speedily are directly affected by our success in establishing here a reputation as a first-class, disciplined fighting organization, I ask each of you, particularly the officers, to be especially careful concerning:

"Improper use of motor transportation.

"Drinking in public places.

"Excessive drinking at any time. In this connection public drunkenness by officers will invariably call for the sternest disciplinary action permissible.

"Loud, profane, or indecent language, especially in public.

"Slovenliness in appearance.

"Any discourtesy to civilians.

"I stress again the constant need for road courtesy on the part of all drivers of United States Army cars."

**Safeguard Good Name**

He asked the help of all to see that a very small minority did not damage the good name of the American Army in the United Kingdom and closed the letter:

"With deep appreciation to each of you for duty well performed in the past and with the best of luck."

There has been nothing to indicate that any specific acts led to issuance of the letter. Rather it appeared designed for a general tightening of discipline to insure maximum unity as many American troops are arriving for the approaching invasion.

Within the past few days the Americans and British have put into effect a soldier-exchange plan to make the two armies better acquainted for the tasks ahead.

Relations between United States troops and the British people on the whole have been excellent, especially in some small towns where the Americans have been training.

## 25 Red Cross Girls Fly 'Hump' to China

*By the Associated Press*

New Delhi, India, March 6

Twenty-five Red Cross girls have been flown safely across the "hump" and are operating clubs for American soldiers in China, Army headquarters has announced.

Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell originally was opposed to allowing Red Cross or other women into advanced bases such as China, where the only exit is by air, but the first few permitted there proved so popular with the boys he finally agreed to a top limit of 25.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**Weather Predictions**

**Cloudy**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Waste Paper Collections**

**Brookline—regular daily.**

## *He's Entered Yale At the Age of 12*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6 (AP)—Merrill Kenneth Wolf, 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Herbert Wolf, Cleveland, Ohio, lawyers, who spoke a complete sentence at the age of four months, has entered Yale—youngest student on record.

A transfer from Western Reserve University, young Wolf, accredited with an I. Q. of 182 or a mental age of 20, wants to major in music.

On his first birthday, the child read through a first grade reader for five-year-olds and when at the age of 22 months he picked out a Liszt melody on the piano, the parents agreed that the boy must be good.

So good was Merrill that at the local grade school in Cleveland, he was advised to leave for the good of the other pupils.

Said the principal:

"He disrupted the class, asked too many questions, and volunteered too many answers."

He wants to emerge from Yale with a Ph.D. degree which he says he would like to win before he is 16.

At Yale, other students declare that he is "just like any other 12-year-old boy—only smarter."

*Keep Buying War Bonds*

# 48-Hour Week Cuts Call For Local War Workers

Demand for war workers in the Greater Boston area has been notably decreased by the 48-hour-week order for essential industry going into effect here today, Leon J. Kowal, Area Director for the War Manpower Commission, reported. This, he said, was the first marked effect of the order.

"Eventually we shall probably get the equivalent of an additional 7,000 to 10,000 workers through the lengthening of hours in a number of plants from 40 and over up to 48," Mr. Kowal added.

The labor need in this area stood at 35,000 workers when the last survey was taken in January. This was for six months ahead, but most of it in the first three months.

**Uncertainty Lies Ahead**

However, what actually lies ahead is very uncertain, Mr. Kowal pointed out. He termed the present the most unsettled period of the war. The results of the European invasion on industry here may stimulate or relax war orders. Renewed draft requirements and a tendency among war workers to feel the war is over, to think of civilian jobs, and among women to go back home, have brought new factors into war production.

Hence the 48-hour week may help to relieve Boston's labor stringency and put this city area back into the Group III class without the present restrictions on war contracts, Mr. Kowal noted. Or if things go the other way and pressure for workers is augmented, the 48-hour week may be extended here to unessential business.

**Some Plants Ask Time**

It will be some weeks before all plants affected by the 48-hour order go on their new schedules. A number of plants working 44 hours or so have asked for additional time.

How many companies will ultimately change to 48 is not known. Plants don't have to report they are lengthening their work schedule. Mr. Kowal, however, said that he had received at least 50 letters from companies saying they were changing to 48.

No major requests for exceptions of production employees have been granted as yet, the WMC Area Director continued. The only production workers given exceptions have been in instances of one or two employees who were elderly or otherwise had special reason for not working the 48 hour week.

"Most of the requests for exceptions," he said, "have had to do with small clerical groups in war plants. Such clerical requests have been allowed on the condition that no person be hired for these jobs without the consent of the United States Employment Service.

"We are not permitting any companies asking exceptions to hire more help for the time being."

Payment of overtime after 40 hours in conformity with the Federal Wage-Hour Law will not be eliminated by the 48-hour week order. While there are a variety of ways of paying, such as piecework, employees engaged in manufacturing generally come under the federal law, and those that do, if going up from 40 to 48, will obtain overtime.

Complaints about the 48-hour order have been few, Mr. Kowal said. He commented on the cooperation received from industry, and observed that he had "much higher hopes of the results than a month ago."

**Many Now on 48-Hour Basis**

There are about 325,000 war workers in the area and a great many are already on 48 hours, he said.

A new survey, one of the regular bimonthly surveys that have regularly been going on here of war industry, is now being made. It is designed to indicate the manpower needs of this area. The inquiry is directed to 210 firms employing more than 70 per cent of the war workers.

The last survey disclosed a net loss of 3,000 workers. Mr. Kowal related that his organization had then picked out 100 women who had left one of the big rubber plants here and asked them why. Ninety-nine had replied that the war was going so well that they had decided to stay home.

He thought the 48-hour week would cut the last total of workers needed here, the 35,000 reported in January, if the draft did not take out too many and another big net loss of workers quitting war industry did not show up.

# U. S. O. Clubs To Get Tracts On Religion

**War Activities in New England**

Approximately 1,000,000 pieces of religious literature will be distributed through 1,400 United Service Organization clubs and a number of community conducted operations of these groups in an expanded service announced today by USO headquarters in Boston.

As part of this program the organization has already begun to provide an initial supply of 500 to 1,000 pieces of literature to each club, depending upon the volume of monthly attendance. Between 500,000 and 1,000,000 re-orders are expected to be needed each month.

Among USO welfare agencies, the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., and Jewish Welfare Board are already distributing religious literature to USO operations outside of this country in this hemisphere, the USO explained. Roman Catholic and Protestant agencies are sending out 100,000 a year, and the Jewish Welfare Board 50,000. These agencies are supplying religious literature kits to mobile maneuvers in this country, as well as to all embarkation points. The agencies themselves have previously supplied all religious literature for USO clubs as well.

"Prayers for a Busy Day," "New Battlegrounds," "Think on These Things," "A Spiritual Almanac for Wartime" are the Protestant pamphlets being distributed by USO. The Catholic literature comprises "The Shield of Faith," "Stop, Look, and Listen," "Salute to Men in Service," "Teaming Up for God and Country," and "Letters to Service Women."

Jewish tracts include "Jewish Calendar," "The Story of the Jews in the United States," "Democracy and the Jews," and "In Freedom's Cause."

## Gen. Gage Takes Over

Command of the harbor defenses of Boston has been assumed by Brig. Gen. Philip S. Gage with headquarters at Fort Banks, Mass., according to an announcement by Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command. General Gage has served since April, 1941, as Commanding General of the Harbor Defenses of New York.

General Gage is a native of Detroit, where he attended the public schools. He was attending Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., when he received his appointment to the United States Military Academy, being graduated from West Point in 1909.

Prior to the World War, General Gage attended the Battery Officers' Course of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and the School of Fire for Field Artillery, at Fort Sill, Okla. After serving on the Mexican border, he went overseas with the 92nd Division.

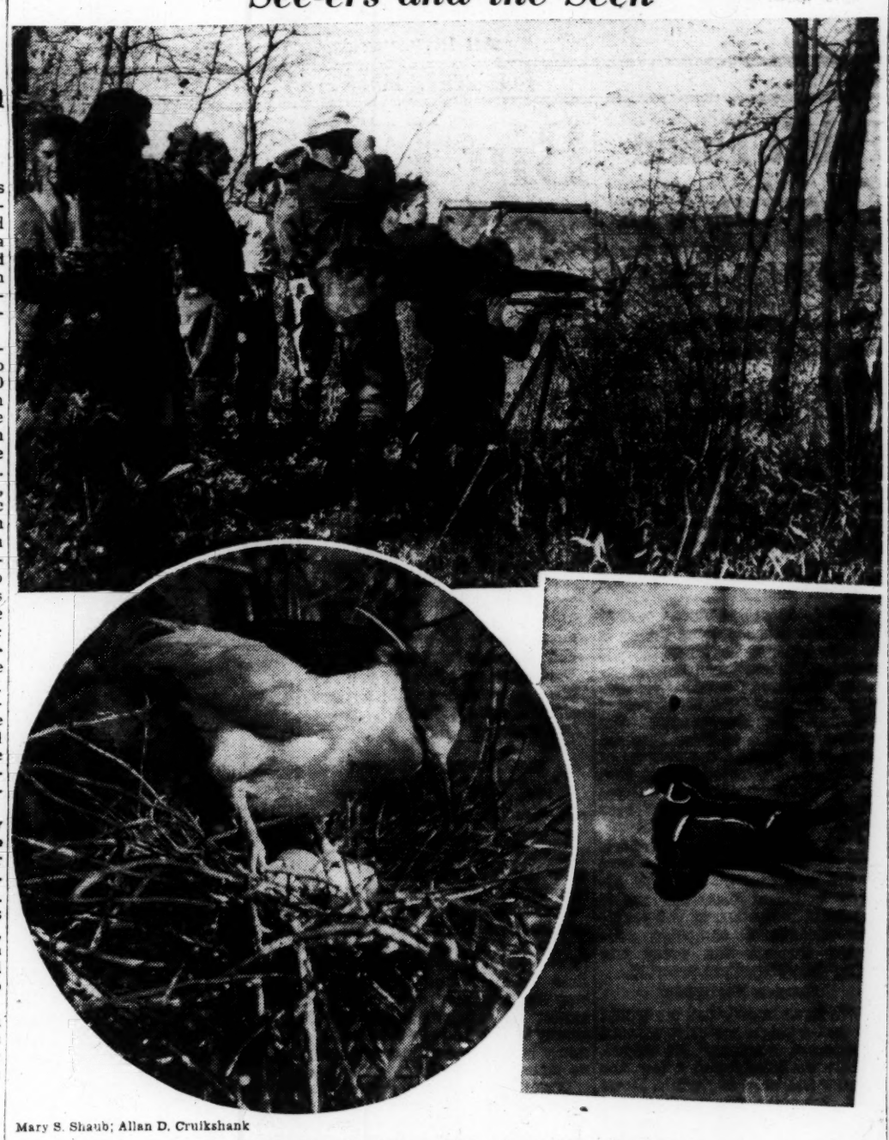
## Destroyer Launched

Another ship splashed down New England ways this week end, and more ship launchings were announced as coming in the busily increasing tempo of local shipbuilding activities which have raised this region well up in the foreground of the nation's naval production program.

At the Bath Iron Works, yesterday, a destroyer bearing the name of Lieut. Commander John Austin Collett, U. S. N., late commanding officer of Squadron 10, attached to the carrier Enterprize, was launched yesterday. Two cargo freighters and a liberty ship will be launched next week at the New England Shipbuilding Corp. yards at South Portland, Me., it was announced.

And at the Boston Navy Yard, the report was issued that a Landing Ship Tank will be christened next Wednesday.

## See-ers and the Seen



Mary S. Shaub; Allan D. Cruikshank

**Party Watches Birds at New Audubon Sanctuary**

**Upper: A group of admirers of nature pauses to watch some of the thousands of birds which visit Arcadia Sanctuary, formerly privately owned and just acquired by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Now covered with snow and ice, Arcadia's marshes and uplands will be open to many such parties as this one after July 1. Lower left: A black-crowned night heron, one of many species nesting in the marshes of Arcadia. Lower right: This Wood Duck floats serenely within Arcadia's boundaries, where it has found a safe stopping place.**

# First Birds From South Arrive at Arcadia Nooks

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 6—Open water in the marshes and a warming sun on woody slopes are inducing many of the first birds coming up from the South to alight at Arcadia Sanctuary, in Northampton, Mass., said to be one of the finest areas in New England for the conservation of wild life.

Privately owned for the past 40 years, the Sanctuary became the property of the Massachusetts Audubon Society in January. The Society is now making plans to increase the area's usefulness for birds and animals, as well as for nature students.

Young people, particularly, are to be encouraged to roam the 200 acres of marsh, meadow and woodland, for the deed was given as a memorial to a young man, Robert Searle Chafee, son of Professor and Mrs. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Cambridge, so that "many persons, and especially those who are young, may share the happiness which always came to him in watching birds and exploring the wild places where they live."

Donors were Professor Chafee, a member of the Harvard Law faculty, and his wife, acting on behalf of themselves and Professor Chafee's aunts, Miss Ellen Sharpe and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf of Providence, R. I.

**In Ideal Location**

The Sanctuary's unrivaled location is at the convergence of two bird migration routes, the crossing of the Connecticut River by the long valley cutting northeastward from New Haven. An important hawk route along the Mt. Tom-Mt. Holyoke range on the southeast brings many visitors from New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts to the region. On the east of the Sanctuary is the wide Oxbow of the Connecticut River.

Most of Arcadia is marsh, whose water is kept fresh by the channel of the Mill River running through it. Higher land has been seeded with many conifers by the former owner, Le Roy S. Combs, also a member of the Audubon Society, and trails cut through the woodlands.

In 1904 when Mr. and Mrs. Combs first made their home there, Mr. Combs could find only one pair of nesting Wood Ducks. Under their protective measures, wild-life visitors increased until a few autumns ago Mr. Combs again made a tour of the marsh and estimated that 400 Wood Ducks had settled down on the water to spend the night.

Throughout the 40 years Mr. and Mrs. Combs maintained the Sanctuary, before conveying it to the Chafees, a short time ago, they opened it freely to study groups. Among the thousands who have visited it on their invitation have been Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, ornithological societies and college students.

**New Superintendent Engaged**

To carry on the Society's work in the Sanctuary this coming summer, a superintendent, Edwin A. Mason, has already been engaged. He will arrive in Northampton about June 15 with his wife and two children, although the Sanctuary will not be open to the public until about July 1.

Formerly associated with the Wharton Bird Banding Station in Groton, Mass., Mr. Mason is teaching biology at present in a boys' school in Washington, D. C.

After Mr. Mason's arrival, a close study of conditions and possibilities of the Sanctuary will be undertaken by the Society, with the co-operation of biology departments of various Massachusetts colleges. Schools which are located near by and which are expected to make wider use of the Sanctuary are Amherst College, Massachusetts State College, Mount Holyoke, and Smith colleges, and Deerfield and Williston Academies.

A committee of nature lovers, mostly from the countryside near the Sanctuary, has been named by the Society to advise the Board of Directors on full development of the area. The chairman is Prof. Frederick A. Saunders of South Hadley, a member of the faculty at Mount Holyoke and one of the Society's Board of Directors. Other members are Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., Professor of Dramatics at Smith College; Aubrey Butler, Northampton florist; Aaron C. Bagg of Holyoke, a vice-president of the Society; Mrs. B. M. Shaub, William G. Vinal, Professor of Nature Education at Massachusetts State College; Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., and Charles H. Risley, President of the Allen Bird Club of Springfield.

In addition to Arcadia Sanctuary, other areas operated by the Massachusetts Audubon Society are the Cape Cod Sanctuaries, a group of three islands off Cape Cod, and the Moose Hill Sanctuary at Sharon. The Society's Plum Island Sanctuary, favorite spot for many eastern bird lovers, has been taken over by the United States Wild Life Service as part of its large Parker River Wild Life Refuge.

# Vote for 18-Year-Old Citizens Sought In Two Bills Filed in the Legislature

Two bills which would permit citizens of Massachusetts who are 18 years of age or over to vote and to hold public office were filed today with the Clerk of the State House of Representatives by Representative Charles J. McCaffrey (D), of Brockton.

Representative McCaffrey, who filed similar measures in last year's session, said that in his opinion "if a man is mature enough at 18 years of age to fight and die for democracy, he is mature enough to have a voice in the preservation of that democracy." He said he would endeavor to have the special session of the Legislature, which Governor Saltonstall will call shortly to consider the soldier-vote question, give consideration to his proposal.

Since an amendment to the State Constitution would be required to give 18-year-old citizens the vote and the authority to hold public office, the measures would have to be approved by two consecutive sessions of the Legislature, and be voted upon by the electorate.

If the proposals should be adopted by the special sessions and similarly approved by the regular 1945 session, the question would appear on the ballot in 1946. Three similar petitions have already been filed with the same Legislature—two with the Clerk of the Senate and one with the House Clerk.

## Income Tax Mail Change

While Federal income tax returns and other mail from the general public will continue to be addressed to 141 Milk Street, Boston 9, Collector of Internal Revenue Denis W. Delaney today announced that all bulk mail from banks, accountants, attorneys and tax practitioners will be received at Room 826 in the Federal Building, Boston.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Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common


## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Cloudy**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain Tuesday. Not so cold tonight. No important temperature changes Tuesday. Gentle winds tonight increasing to fresh Tuesday.

**Southwestern Maine:** Fair tonight, Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by light snow in the north and east portions, snow changing to rain southwest portion. Little change in temperature.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Increasing cloudiness, not so cold tonight. Tuesday snow north portion and snow changing to rain south portion. Little change in temperature.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain Tuesday. Not so cold tonight, no important temperature changes Tuesday.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 10:27 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 10:37 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



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## Baker, Butcher, And Cook on Duty

*By the Associated Press*

Fort Devens, Mass., March 6

They all got kitchen police on the same day—perhaps because the sergeant thought the names were appropriate.

There were Privates David G. Baker, York, Pa.; Carroll L. Butcher, New Dredom, Pa., and Clettus V. Cook, Morgantown, N. C.

# 9 Republicans Of House Back Tilden Contest

Nine Republican members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, among them Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, today indorsed the candidacy of Representative Nathaniel Tilden (R) of Scituate, for Speaker of the House.

Representative Tilden recently announced his candidacy for the post of Speaker to succeed Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, who has entered the G. O. P. race for Lieutenant Governor. Much earlier Representative Frederick W. Willis (R) of Saugus began rounding up pledges for his own candidacy.

Stating that it was their conviction that Representative Tilden was "sound in his conclusions, definite in his actions, and thoroughly honest in his convictions," the Representatives in a joint statement gave him their warm approval.

"In our opinion he is the kind of a man whom both our opposition and our own Party will get behind with all the hearty good will that his character will generate," the statement said. "In his ability to work with people he resembles our last three really great Speakers—Cahill, Herter, and King.

"We sincerely believe that in the coming days, when undoubtedly our Chamber will be faced with some of the greatest problems of our day—when feelings are bound to run high—and when unity of action is of predominant importance—Nate Tilden can and will give to us the leadership which the House will desperately need."

Other Representatives who signed the statement were: Charles H. Cooke of Athol, Logal R. Dickie of Reading, Edward C. Hall of Watertown, Nathaniel Hurwitz of Cohasset, Harry V. McAllister of Worcester, Clarence F. Telford of Planville, Harold Tompkins of Concord, and Arthur E. Young of Attleboro.

## Criminal Docket Smallest Since '21

LOWELL, Mass., March 6 (AP)—The smallest criminal docket in any Superior Criminal Court opening in any Massachusetts country since 1921 was revealed here today when the Middlesex County grand jury convened to hear only one case.

The court was opened formally by Judge Francis J. Good and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford represented the Commonwealth.

The smallest docket in this court since 1921, before this year, numbered five cases and in other years it has contained as many as 40 cases.

# Big Production in U. S. Ships Accredited to Use of Welding

Without the use of welding in the building of ships, the unprecedented production which has so greatly furthered the war effort of the United States would have been "absolutely impossible" according to J. Lewis Luckenbach, who has just been elected president of the American Bureau of Shipping for the 12th consecutive term.

It is also true that, despite the major failures which have occurred in some welded ships, "we have been free from the riveting troubles that were experienced with the Emergency Fleet Ships of the last war and which necessitated drydockings for renewal of defective rivets," Mr. Luckenbach declared in his annual report just received in Boston shipping circles.

Investigation and study of structural failures on some welded ships, beginning with the casualty of the tanker Schenectady in January of 1943, has resulted in adoption of measures to improve certain structural details, he pointed out.

**War Conditions**

Prior to the war emergency the shipbuilding industry had "been free from serious service troubles" on welded ships. Mr. Luckenbach pointed out, adding, "it is fair to conclude that war conditions have been a contributing factor with respect to the lack of experienced welders, skilled supervisors and leadermen fully alive to the importance of strictly adhering to the best practices as regards welding technique, procedures and sequences."

Some of the welders engaged in production work in shipyards today are not experienced in the proper sense of the word, he said, "and the fact that a man has been able to pass some simple tests which should really be considered an entrance examination, does not make him a skilled welder." Mr. Luckenbach pointed out, however, the tremendous problem faced by shipyards in the training of welders and the difficulties of retaining their services after they are trained.

The turnover rate for welders in shipyards is still very high, he added, explaining that many young men who started welding at the beginning of the shipbuilding program are being drafted just when the yards are beginning to get some real benefit from their experience.

**Investigating Issue**

A committee appointed last spring by the Secretary of the Navy is investigating the whole question of design and construction of welded ships, Mr. Luckenbach said.

Steel manufacturers are delivering metal to the shipyard which is up to specification requirements and "which our experience has shown to be quite satisfactory for riveted ships," he said. "The practical possibilities of obtaining a steel more suitable for welded construction is, however, being explored and considerable research is being carried out by some of our steel manufacturers and others."

Some welded ships have withstood severe enemy action damage and safely reached port under circumstances which could conceivably have resulted in a total loss if the ship had been of riveted construction, he added.

# Defunct Company Policy Holders To Pay $423,174

Thirty thousand former policy holders in the defunct Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company will be assessed a total of $423,174 the State Department of Insurance disclosed today.

The directors of the company, which failed in 1938, voted to levy the assessments at the direction of the Supreme Judicial Court. Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, has been appointed receiver for the company.

Affected by the assessment will be 18,000 policy holders who insured their automobiles with the company in 1937, and 12,000 policy holders for the year 1938. Policy holders are liable for any deficit up to 100 per cent of the premium which they paid.

Notices of the amount of assessment which they are obliged to pay will be mailed to policy holders shortly, it was stated at the insurance department. What steps would be taken if payment was not made on this demand, was not disclosed.

Directors of the company who voted the assessment at a meeting in the offices of the Supreme Court were: Paul Mannos, Martha Goodis, William Sullivan, Timothy C. Crean, and Samual Cooper.

## Brookline High Survey Planned

A special group to study operations of the Brookline High School and to recommend changes in administrative policy will meet March 13.

The group will consist of members of the School Board and the newly established executive committee of the High School appointed to work with Headmaster Wilfred H. Ringer in an advisory capacity to study conditions at the school. The executive committee includes Bertram H. Holland, Chairman; Harry J. Downes, Tyler Kepner, Miss Celina H. Lewis, and Miss Anna R. Liden.

# Tobin Promises Land to All For Victory Gardens

*Continued from Page 1*

United States in 1944, a new total of 22,000,000.

Willard A. Munson, Extension Director of Massachusetts, urged that Massachusetts citizens plant and produce their share of this national goal. He also urged a careful check of garden plans, recommending a replanning and balancing of cropping systems. Where we had four gardens last year, we want five and six this year, Mr. Munson said.

## Prison Inmates Make Stained-Glass Windows

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DANBURY, Conn., March 6—A unique work project is being carried on at the Federal Correctional Institution here where two inmates are making four stained-glass windows which will be used in the chapel of the Federal Prison on Alcatraz Island on the Pacific Coast.

A former inmate, now paroled, did the original drawings from which the windows will be made. According to the Nutmeg Guidon, official inmate paper of the Danbury institution, the theme of the designs are "in keeping with the character of the famous Pacific Coast institution: Love, Worship, Play, and Industry."

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Monday**

Jean Gottmann of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University and the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, New York, will speak at Pendleton Hall, Wellesley College, on "La Personnalite Geographique de la France," at 7:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

**Tuesday**

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "American Furniture I" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Paul Bergor, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Town Hall at 8 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 5**
**Radio Timetable: Page 5**

## Marine Honored at Launching

Official United States Navy

**Daughter Sees Boat Named for Heroic Father**

**Although she never saw her father, little Barbara Belet will have this picture as evidence that she was with her mother when the Belet, a destroyer escort vessel, was sponsored by the widow of Master Technical Sergeant Robert Alfred Belet, United States Marine Corps, killed on Guadalcanal, Sept. 12, 1942. Mrs. Belet, of Newton, N. J., and her daughter were photographed just before the ship went down the ways in the last "DE" launching for some time at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, now concentrating on landing-ship construction.**

# President Seeks to Avoid New Clash With Congress

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 6—President Roosevelt sought to avoid another head-on clash with Congress today, and he may succeed.

It all depends upon what sort of a witness his administrative assistant, Jonathan Daniels, makes when he appears before the Senate Agricultural Sub-Committee investigating the Rural Electrification Administration tomorrow. Mr. Daniels, in a letter read to the Sub-Committee today, promised to tell all he knows about the REA, a reversal of his stand last week.

Mr. Daniels, Raleigh, North Carolina, newspaper publisher, and son of Josephus Daniels, had previously refused to testify before the Committee of which Senator Ellison D. Smith (D), South Carolina, is Chairman on grounds his information in regard to REA resulted from his confidential relationship with the President, and that disclosure of this information would not be in the public interest.

**President Waves Daniels On**

The Committee is deeply interested in the circumstances surrounding resignation of Harry Slattery, REA chief. Mr. Daniels had refused to answer a direct question whether he had asked for Mr. Slattery's resignation at request of the White House.

This refusal to testify caused the Subcommittee to vote that Mr. Daniels be called before the bar of the Senate and tried for contempt. This was voted despite Mr. Daniel's undoubted personal popularity among a majority of the Senators, and was aimed as a direct test of congressional strength in examining conduct of the Administrative branch of the Government.

The legal picture was somewhat complex. The Department of Justice had advised Mr. Daniels he was within his rights in refusing to testify and had expressed a willingness to lay the issue before the Supreme Court.

Rather than carry the fight further, however, and in consonance with his apparent "post-Barkley" policy of trying to regain a more harmonious working relationship with Congress, the President over the week end advised Mr. Daniels he might freely discuss the REA affair before the Committee.

Senator Smith said, after a meeting of the Sub-committee, that contempt proceedings will be held in abeyance until after Mr. Daniels appears before the Committee tomorrow. Apparently the proceedings will be dropped if Mr. Daniels' testimony satisfies the Committee.

**President Makes Offer**

Indeed, the President, through Mr. Daniels, informed the committee that he himself would be glad to talk with the committee about the REA at any time they desired.

This information was all embodied in a cordial and conciliatory letter from Mr. Daniels to Senator Smith who laid it before the other committee members today.

The precise margins of committee interest in the REA are not known, but it is reported that the Committee already has heard testimony to the effect that the REA, which is designed to bring low-cost electric power to rural communities not served by public power, has been used for political ends, including promotion of a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Thus, the President's strategic retreat was seen here today as a move to get the question out in the open and on a level where partisan and political interest might be clearly discernible, rather than on a secretive or even court room level where sundry, devious, if not sinister, implications might be read into it.

Senator Smith said today, however, that the Committee was still considering action against Agricultural Secretary Claude R Wickard and his assistant, Carl Hamilton. Both had, like Mr. Daniels, refused to testify.

Senator Smith indicated they would be given another chance to appear.

## *High Jinks End In Monte Carlo; Aliens Get Out*

MADRID, March 6 (AP)—The wild, war-boom at Monte Carlo is over after three years of fabulous, incredible high jinks.

Until now billions of francs have crossed the Casino's gambling tables every night. All the luxuries drained from the "black markets" of the Continent found their way to Monte Carlo for sale at King's ransom prices.

Even for more modest incomes, Monte Carlo offered the luxury of no rationing.

Last week the war cracked down on Monaco. The Germans, reportedly getting a fat cut from Casino profits, finally decided the glittering, golden goose had to be sacrificed in the interests of their own skins should the Nazi High Command find this truly soft spot tolerated and protected so close to the Allied bases in Corsica.

Monacan Prince Louis and his daughter Charlotte were told by their Ministers of State, who in turn got their orders from the Germans, that rationing similar to that in force in France must begin right now.

Moreover, the orders specified that 5,000 aliens living in Monaco—Germans excepted naturally—must get out.

Last week, the 5,000 were sent packing, together with thousands of casual tourists. The curfew now sounds at 8 p. m.

Here is what the Eveninger Madrid's correspondent reports of the gloomy last night of Monte Carlo:

"Monaco is a desert. As it vanishes into the shadows there dies with it the last illusion of those who used to say in Paris: 'When they are coming, we will go to Monte Carlo.'"

"They" are the Allies. Those who always thought they'd have Monte Carlo as a comfortable haven from retribution are the collaborationist Parisians who have most to fear from the furies to be unleashed by an Allied invasion.

## Higgins Bequest To The Mother Church

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—Mrs. Mary Alice Higgins, who passed on last Feb. 26, willed all personal effects and a trust fund of $500,000 to Mary Alice Walton, a $100,000 trust fund to Alice Clare Walton, and numerous smaller bequests to relatives and friends. The residue of the estate, estimated at $2,600,000 in the will filed for probate here March 3, was left to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Higgins was the widow of Marvin R. Higgins, former Vice-President of the Crown Zellerbach Company. He was widely known throughout California as a businessman, lawyer and philanthropist.

Mr. Higgins was made a member of the committee which took initial steps toward establishing The Christian Science Benevolent Association on the Pacific Coast, after he had submitted a building plan to The Christian Science Board of Directors with an offer to contribute funds. The Board accepted his offer, and when the building was completed in 1930, Mr. Higgins served for a year as one of the Association's trustees.

## Fighting Men to Get Small Hymn Folders

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—Pocket-sized hymn books soon will be distributed with K-rations to American fighting men in combat areas.

The little folders will be of dark colored paper to be inconspicious from the air, and will be distributed at the request of Chaplains overseas who say men's minds turn to more serious thoughts and songs of the battle line than they do outside of actual fighting areas.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Barzynski, commanding general of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, said the first supply of folders would be received there in a few days. One million books will be shipped to packing plants, he said, where copies will be placed in each case of combat rations.

## *Sunshine and Zephyrs*

Wide World

### Florida Wind Queen

March winds do blow, even in sunny Florida, so here is Jane Morris, Chicago visitor to Cypress Gardens, who was chosen Wind Queen. She is wearing a "Gone With the Wind" dress. The Cypress Gardens continue to attract many visitors to the South on their wartime vacations, despite gas-ration curbs on automobile travel and the discomfort of crowded trains and busses.

# Charge Claims Huge Pentagon Building Loss

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—In a detailed report that cited such items as the replacement cost of 249,600 burned-out electric light bulbs and a bill of $75,000 for mowing lawns, Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan asserted today the Army's Pentagon Building was operating at a net loss of $3,150,454.95 annually.

Unless there are some changes made, Mr. Engel said in a report to the House, at the end of 50 years the building, now the world's largest office structure, will have cost $232,522,700, including $75,000,000 in bonds issued to build it.

Mr. Engel, challenging a War Department claim that the Pentagon would pay for itself as "inexcusable," said:

"The officers issuing that statement should be relieved from duty and relegated back to private life to prevent them from sending out similar misinformation to the general public in the future."

The operating cost of the big five-sided building, Mr. Engel reported, was $3,823,236.86 last year. Interest on the $75,000,000 worth of bonds came to $2,175,000, he added, and a 2 per cent depreciation allowance added $1,240,919.09, making a total operating cost and carrying charge of $7,239,255.95.

From this total, he said, $4,088,801 should be deducted as the cost the Government would have had to pay for the 3,271,041 square feet of space at the rental rate of $1.25 per square foot.

# Transition Period Placed at Four Years

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 6—The transition from wartime to peacetime employment in New York State will require from two to four years, and during the first year, 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 persons will be entitled to benefits from the State Unemployment Insurance Fund, according to a report today to Governor Dewey by the New York Unemployment Insurance State Advisory Council.

Depending on the length of the transition period, benefits would range from $750,000,000 to $1,350,000,000, the report says, adding that the larger amount would wipe out the Fund's entire reserve and leave a deficit.

"The partial demobilization of the armed forces from the European theater is expected to take place in 1945," the report continues. "Assuming that the war in the Pacific will reach its climax and will end in the defeat of Japan by the close of 1945, the remaining industrial and military demobilizations are expected to take place during 1946 and the early part of 1947.

"If a serious postwar depression does not develop, employment should begin to rise in 1947 and continue upward in the succeeding years.

"This assumed course of events agrees, in general, with the forecasts and expectations of various public and private agencies."

Any change in the timing of these events would not affect estimates "to any significant extent," according to the Council, headed by Herman A. Gray. The three employer representatives, three employee representatives and three puolic representatives comprising the group presented three opinions as to the course of postwar employment.

All three estimates are based on the assumption that the number of individuals covered by unemployment insurance at the beginning of the transition period would be about 6,000,000, which was the number covered at the end of 1943, when it was estimated that the peak of state war employment had been reached.

That the average duration of compensable employment in the transition period would be 18 weeks at the rate of $16 a week, rather than 10 weeks at $11.56 a week, which prevailed in 1940, was another assumption.

Employment maintained at 10 to 20 per cent above the 1940 level was seen by those taking the most optimistic view. Postwar planning and the stored-up demand for goods was the basis for this prediction. This would be a drop of 500,000 in average monthly employment below the wartime high, and would entitle 1,500,000 persons to $325,000,000 from the Fund in the first postwar year, 1,300,000 persons to $270,000,000 in the second year, and 900,000 persons to $165,000,000 in the third year, when an upturn was expected.

The most pessimistic view saw a postwar drop in employment of 10 per cent below the 1940 level, giving 2,500,000 persons $700,000,000 in the first year and 1,500,000 persons $400,000,000 in the second and 1,200,000 persons $240,000,000 in the third year.

The middle view presented in the report would entitle 2,000,000 persons to $575,000,000 in the first year, 1,500,000 persons to $400,000,000 in the second, and 1,000,000 to $200,000,000 in the third, with fund receipts exceeding expenditures in the fourth postwar year.

Mr. Gray held the major problem of the Fund to be that there were 6,000,000 covered workers at present, an increase of one third over 1940, which was the best industrial year since 1929. Furthermore, 1,000,000 persons from New York were estimated to be in the armed forces.

After allowing for all expected withdrawals from the labor market and the servicemen who would remain in the armed forces, Mr. Gray estimated that at least 1,000,000 more persons would be seeking jobs than were employed in 1940.

New booklet, *When the Shooting Stops, locates ENGINEERING INGENUITY (available now) to help with new products and methods, machines, tools and dies to make them. It highlights our facilities (available after Victory) for experimental or mass production on contract of parts or products.

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Tremont St. *at* Bromfield St., Boston 8, Mass.



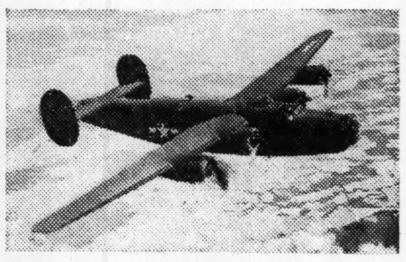
# Tom Girdler reports to the American People

THE MAKERS of aircraft of this country are meeting the vast needs of our Government for thousands upon thousands of planes in a mighty effort which will stand long as a historic achievement of industry.

As the world's largest producer of planes, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation is doing its share in this great war job. The annual report to stockholders describes what the company is doing, and there are many facts in that report of interest to the general public. Here are some of them:

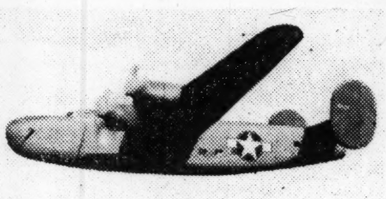
**The job we are doing**

From the production lines of Consolidated Vultee's plants, eight types of planes ranging from Liberator bombers to trainers and "Flying Jeeps" flow in ever-increasing numbers.



***LIBERATOR . . . 4-engine bomber***
The giant Liberator has blasted a name for itself all around the world. Armed with 14 heavy machine guns, the Liberator can travel 4000 miles, has a top speed of over 300 m.p.h.

In 1942, we delivered 53,000,000 pounds of airplanes, including spare parts. In 1943,

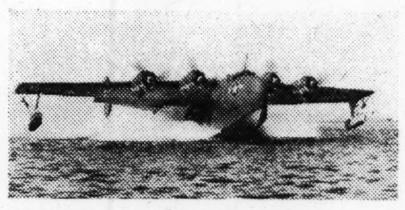


***LIBERATOR EXPRESS . . . transport***
The cargo-passenger version of the Liberator can carry a 10-ton pay load and has broken transoceanic records hauling military personnel and supplies to Allied fronts everywhere.

we multiplied this almost two and a half times—a total of 126,000,000 pounds. And all of those planes delivered last year were designed and developed by Consolidated Vultee.

**How we did it**

For the most part, this record is a reflection of steadily increasing operating efficiency. Efficiency in building heavy bombers at the San Diego Division has been rated first in the nation by the War Production Board. This same "know how" is applied to other Consolidated Vultee plants with similar success. The Nashville plant was rated

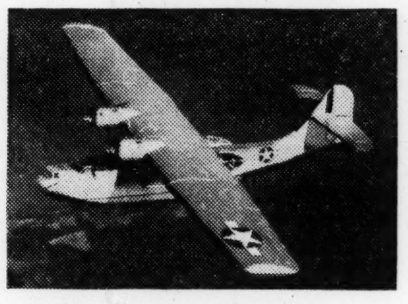


***CORONADO . . . patrol bomber***
Truly a Leviathan of the air, the mighty Coronado is the largest and most powerful Consolidated Vultee plane in U.S. Navy service; can stay aloft 24 hrs. at a time.

first among builders of single-engine bombers, while the Vultee Field and Stinson divisions consistently have led the field in building basic and advanced trainers.

**Saving manpower**

Increased efficiency has helped meet the manpower shortage. Production has been steadily expanded with declining manpower requirements for each plane.

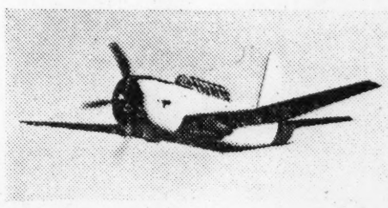


***CATALINA . . . patrol bomber***
Long used by the Navy, the Catalina patrol bomber is a plane that refuses to grow old. Her adventures range from spotting the Bismark to carrying rubber out of South America.

For example, with the same direct labor required to build one four-engine Liberator three years ago, today we build fourteen. In December 1941, at the San Diego Division the output per employee was only 47 pounds; during December 1943, the figure was 151 pounds per employee—the highest output per man-day in the heavy-bomber field, according to the War Production Board.

**Saving the taxpayer's dollar**

Increasing output has resulted in lower unit cost. Last year Consolidated Vultee saved the government $250,000,000 with new operating economies and efficient use of manpower.

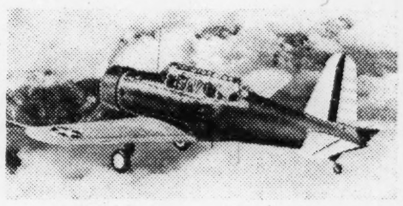


***VENGEANCE . . . dive bomber***
The newly perfected dive brakes on the Vengeance give the pilots of the USAAF and the RAF complete control and accuracy when they unload their 2000-pound bombs.

During the year, close to 50,000 time-saving proposals were submitted by employees. The adoption of many of these employees' suggestions resulted in savings of man-hours equivalent to 10,000 persons working 48 hours a week for a full year.

**How 7000 suppliers helped**

The responsibilities of Consolidated Vultee in meeting schedules and turning out vastly increased production were shared with some 7000 material suppliers located



***VALIANT . . . basic trainer***
Hundreds of thousands of pilots in the U.S. Army and Navy, RCAF, RAF, and in some South American countries, got basic flight training in the sturdy Valiants.

in 42 states. Their continued co-operation has been of the greatest benefit.

**Eyes to the future**

Consolidated's vast industrial organization is concentrating upon the job of producing and developing planes for the war.

Under construction is a new military transport, similar to the Liberator Express but with a larger fuselage to provide space for more efficient cargo and troop transportation.

The Company is now engaged in development of a new four-engine heavy bomber of advanced design.

***RELIANT . . . navigational trainer***
A favorite plane of private fliers in many countries before the war, the Reliant is now widely used for instrument-flight instruction and navigational training.

Work continues on a giant airplane designed as a transport able to make non-stop trips to Europe and return. It is large enough to accommodate 400 passengers by equipping it with seats like those used in military transports, and 200 passengers or more in comfort on postwar trans-atlantic flights.

The Stout Research Division at Dearborn, Michigan, under the direction of William B. Stout, is engaged in several experimental projects for military as well as commercial application. Research and development are being carried on for aircraft

***SENTINEL . . . "Flying Jeep"***
Light, rugged, highly maneuverable, the "Flying Jeeps" are the "eyes upstairs" of the ground forces. This plane helped make American artillery the most deadly accurate in the world.

planes for private use, not only in the form of conventional planes, but also in various advanced forms, such as a flying automobile, a roadable airplane, and a helicopter.

**Our pledge to you**

We know that the war is not yet won. We know that ultimate success on the fighting front requires continued all-out production on America's industrial front. Of one thing you may be absolutely certain: There will be no let-down at Consolidated Vultee until Victory is won!

Tom M. Girdler
*Chairman of the Board*

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Calif. Vultee Field, Calif. | Fairfield, Calif. Tucson, Ariz. | Fort Worth, Texas New Orleans, La. | Nashville, Tenn. Louisville, Ky. | Wayne, Mich. Dearborn, Mich. | Allentown, Pa. Elizabeth City, N. C. | Miami, Fla.

*Member, Aircraft War Production Council*

# Settlement House Girls Active in Speech Choir

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

*Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Eager youngsters at two Boston settlement houses are learning to love fine poetry and make better speech sounds under the guidance of Miss Cécile de Banke, director of the Verse-Speaking Choir at Wellesley College.

Black-eyed and smiling, about 18 or 20 Negro girls pile up the stairs at the Robert Gould Shaw Settlement every Tuesday afternoon to take part in group speaking. They range in age from fifth graders to second-year high school. Obviously the session is a great lark.

At first, according to Miss de Banke, they thought the practice of vowel and consonant sounds a bit silly, but now that they have graduated to Masefield's "Quinquireme of Ninevah" and other thrilling lines, they are enthusiastic. That quinquireme may once have rowed a fancy cargo of ivory, apes, and peacocks home to sunny Palestine. Today it is bringing to these young Americans a new appreciation of oral English.

A pioneer in the choral speaking movement whose choir at Wellesley has become famous throughout this country and abroad, Miss de Banke recently began experimenting with groups at Lincoln House and the Shaw Settlement. At the former the children are mostly under eight. Already, she says, they are beginning to speak so much better. Their ears are quick to detect differences in enunciation and intonation once they are pointed out, and once they become critical of each other the standard of the group goes up amazingly. There is nothing like a jury of your peers to challenge improvement, according to Miss de Banke.

Miss de Banke is soon to initiate a choir at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, and later in the spring these three groups and one of her adult choirs will put on a joint program. The settlement house choirs will, she hopes, open up a field of social service for some of her speech students at Wellesley. If these with which she is experimenting flourish as they promise to do, her students can start others.

Nothing, she feels, quite equals a verse-speaking choir for its combination of recreational and educational values. Besides the pleasure that derives from group endeavor, it provides an excellent vehicle for correcting regional speech faults. Also it brings the shy person out and makes the exhibitionist conform.

Miss de Banke has trained choral-speaking groups in several countries and in varied types of communities. The first choir she established was in Cape Town in 1924. Since then she has trained thousands of public and private school teachers in the United States, Canada, and South Africa.

In organizing a choir, she first divides the light voices from the dark voices, the deciding factor being the habitual pitch of the speaking voice. In a mixed choir —which, she says, is the ideal— she has found that it takes 13 women's voices to balance that of one man.

Miss de Banke would encourage more clubs to form choirs for their entertainment as well as profit. Eight persons are sufficient, she says, while 30 is a good maximum membership. Her most successful one at Wellesley numbered 21 voices. All the equipment needed is a book of poetry or good prose.

This coming summer Miss de Banke will conduct a combined lecture and laboratory course in the Art of Choral Speaking at the Summer School of Techniques at Wellesley. Among the students she expects to have a number of settlement workers, who will no doubt be particularly interested to observe the choirs already begun in Boston.

### Vassar Club

Vassar alumnae will hear about the work of several of their own number at a supper meeting at the College Club tomorrow evening. The program will feature a series of interviews with local alumnae engaged in a variety of occupations. Elizabeth Mills of the class of 1943 will act as master of ceremonies. Dorothy Colman Wallace, President of the Boston Branch of the Associate Alumnae of Vassar College, will preside at a business meeting called to discuss the formation of subsidiary groups in Cambridge, Newton, and so on.

### Tuesday Programs

**Newtonville Woman's Club**—Prof. Herbert Gezork of Wellesley College will be guest speaker at an open meeting at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Irving O. Palmer has charge of the program; Miss Estelle Marsh will preside.

**Wollaston Woman's Club**—"An Afternoon With Books" will be presented as the Literature Day program with Mrs. Charles G. Berger, Chairman, and Mrs. Fred H. Bartlett, Mrs. Vincent H. Dunning, Mrs. Olaf C. Jensen, and Mrs. Roy W. Wastcoat participating; at the Wollaston Legion Post Building, 2 p. m.

**Quest and Question Club, Winthrop** — "Postwar Planning" will be discussed by Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Recording Secretary of the State Federation, at the home of Mrs. Karl H. Dodge, 270 Winthrop Street, 2 p. m.

**Manuscript Club of Boston**—Manuscripts will be read and criticized at the 3 o'clock meeting at the Hotel Pioneer. Study groups will meet at 2 p. m.

**Community Club of Canton**—Mrs. Winthrop Packard, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, has arranged a program featuring an illustrated travel talk, "Spring in the South," by Dr. John B. May. This is an open meeting.

## *Ration Dates for Consumers*

**Meats, Butter, etc.**—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red stamps D8, E8, F8 good for 10 points each March 12. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

**Sugar**—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

**Canned Goods**—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

**Gasoline "A"**—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Fuel Oil**—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

**Shoes**—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

**Stoves**—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires**—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, March 31; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

## Ticket Racket Inquiry Welcomed

Welcoming any extension to Boston of the Federal Bureau of Investigation probe of the "black market railroad ticket racket" reported as operating in other major cities, Mayor Tobin said today he felt certain such a "black market" did not exist in Boston. He said that to date he has received no report or even heard rumors that such a "racket" was being operated.

Several weeks ago the Mayor called a conference of leading railroad officials and Glenwood Sherrard, former President of the National Hotel Association, asking them to give him accounts of any incidents which they might know of in regard to irregularities in the sale of railroad tickets. They reported the city was free from this practice.

In a statement issued today, Mr. Sherrard said that to his knowledge there was only one minor case in this area, and that was in a suburban town.

## Test on Political Activities Sought

Whether or not election or re-election to membership in a Town Meeting contsitutes political activity of a sort which Office of Price Administration directives have ruled bars membership in War Price and Rationing Boards is being tested in the case of George E. Lane, chairman of the Weymouth Board.

Mr. Lane, a former selectman, is at present clerk of the town's finance committee and as such is an ex officio member of the Town Meeting. He is running for election as a member of the Town Meeting.

Today he received a letter from Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, removing him as a member of the Board.

Mr. Lane today said that all other members of the Weymouth War Price and Rationing Board have decided to resign with him. Under these circumstances the Board of Selectmen will be called upon to appoint a new board, and it is understood, he said, that very probably they will reappoint the same members and thus bring about a test case.

### Postwar Business Forecast Coming From Researchist

A general forecast of business conditions in the postwar period will be made March 23 by Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, before the Industrial Government Relations Association, at the Hotel Kenmore.

## *Speech Improvement Sought Here*

Sue Page

**Verse-Speaking Choir in Rehearsal**

**One of the newest activities at the Robert Gould Shaw Settlement is a verse-speaking choir conducted by Miss Cecile de Banke (inset), Assistant Professor of Speech at Wellesley College. Its members know how to keep their eyes on the conductor! Left to right: Dorothy Clark, Juanita Sims, Jacqueline Campbell, Peggy Jones, Jacinth Sims, Marion Norton, Helen Norton, Edith McCooty.**

## Public Found Obeying Gas Coupon Ruling

*Continued from Page 1*

of the cars. They compared registration numbers on the car with those in the coupon books. They noted ration book expiration dates. In short, they covered the ground completely, making certain that all regulations were being complied with.

There were no arguments or insistence on the part of the investigators that a motorist must show his ration books—"or else." In case of refusal, the investigator merely noted the registration and type of motor vehicle, and turned that information over to the Regional OPA Enforcement Division for action.

### Letter From OPA

In such cases, the motorist will shortly find himself in posession of a letter from the OPA, telling him that, "unless within 10 days he personally, or by his agent, exhibits to his Local War Price and Rationing Board which issued his ration, all gasoline ration books in his possession or control, with each coupon endorsed," his Local Board will notify him of a hearing to determine whether or not his gasoline ration should be revoked.

The OPA has figured that the most effective weapon against the black market in gasoline—which is robbing honest citizens of their fair share of gasoline and actually jeopardizing the war effort—is coupon endorsement. This makes it possible for enforcement officers to trace coupons which have been stolen, counterfeited, or obtained through misrepresentation to the Local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fred H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, and Ellsworth S. Harding, Manager of the Boston Automobile Club, both have expressed approval of the OPA campaign as "a step in the right direction, which should have the full support of all motorists."

## Tiny Crystals Used to Police The Air Waves

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., March 6 (AP)—Tiny pieces of crystal policing the air waves by making interception of messages impossible by the enemy are playing an important part in directing battle maneuvers of American ships, tanks, planes and submarines.

Millions of these thin, wafer-like quartz crystals, scientifically cut according to a principle discovered by Dr. E. D. Tillyer, American Optical Company research director, were produced in 1943 by radio manufacturers and employed in transmitters.

The crystals, described by Dr. Tillyer as the "heart of a radio transmission system," control the frequency or wave length of messages sent out over the airways. The enemy is prevented from intercepting the messages by a method of operating the crystals considered a secret by the Navy.

Concern over inefficient crystals produced by a previous cutting method led to the discovery of Dr. Tillyer's new technique. By cutting the crystals with one face parallel to an electrical axis to the mother crystal, a technique exactly opposite to the previous method, Dr. Tillyer was able to produce crystals which control transmission with greater efficiency and constancy.

## Auto Fatalities Show an Increase

Fatalities resulting from automobile accidents on Massachusetts highways reached a new high for the year last week when 18 were recorded, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported.

This was three more than in the previous week and 12 more than in the corresponding week last year, Mr. Goodwin said. Total highway fatalities for the year to date is 89 compased with 56 for the corresponding period last year.

## Maine Farmers Found Facing Difficult Manpower Situation

The Week in Maine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 6— Maine farmers are nearing another planting season facing a more difficult manpower picture even than they did last year, but with the experience gained from turning out record crops in 1943 to aid them.

Their accomplishment in producing a record potato crop to meet wartime needs attracted wide commendation, but they suffered many reverses, prominent among which was that of the bean crop, which fell victim to a rainy harvest season.

The Executive Council last week took steps to spur food production by providing $38,000 to finance several food-producing operations. Some of the funds will be used for community canning centers, others for home demonstration agents and the State Nutrition Committee.

It was disclosed that $10,613 remained unexpended from the 1943 farm placement centers account and $3,518 from the farmerettes program, and these were transferred to the 1944 farm labor account.

State Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith reminded farmers they should not be too optimistic over the present availability of dairy and poultry feed, and urged them to stock up to guard against possible shortages. He reminded them that the 10-State northeastern Governors feed committee recently said the grain picture, although temporarily eased, was getting progressively worse. The need for importing grain from South American countries is being studied by the committee, Mr. Smith said.

### Peat Possibilities

The possibility of processing Maine peat for use as a fuel substitute was forwarded again last week by State Geologist Joseph M. Trefethen, an Associate Professor of Geology at the University of Maine. He said that now, when fuel is so scarce and prices so high, be believed peat could be profitably produced here.

He cited as an example Sidney Bog, within a few miles of the State Capital. This bog, part of the Belgrade Lakes system and used frequently as a military firing range, contains 2,000,000 tons of peat which could be processed, he said. He added a score of other bogs in Maine contained a total of 150,000,000 tons.

Prof. F. H. Crabtree of Tufts College said Maine peat could be used as a filler for fertilizer, in plastics and thermal and acoustic insulation.

State Senate President Horace Hildreth, a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, is an advocate of Maine's peat industry and has interests in Washington County peat operations.

A bulletin recently issued by Professor Trefethen and Robert B. Bradford, of the Maine Technology Experiment Station, U. of M., describes an extensive survey recently completed of Maine peat bogs, with particular attention to those located near populous centers. The survey showed that, based on Canadian experience, Maine peat could be produced by machine methods during the present manpower shortage, and substituted for wood as a domestic fuel.

## Illegal Wearing Of Uniform Habit With E. Boston Man

"You have been here too often," said United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall today when Gabriel J. Freda, of East Boston, was arraigned in Federal Court on charges of illegally wearing the Navy uniform. Mr. Hall recognized the defendant as having been before him several times on the same charge.

Leniency extended to Mr. Freda on previous occasions did not seem to make any impression, Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Commissioner, recommending that firmer measures be taken this time.

Asked how many times he had been brought in for the offense, the defendant said that this was the third time. Commissioner Hall commented, "I think you may have to stay this time." He was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing next Monday. On previous occasions he wore the uniform of a Navy aviation machinist's mate, and later a seaman, first class. Today he appeared in fatigue uniform, dungarees and pea jacket.

## $800 Is Sent In Gratitude To Red Cross

"Certain members of the Coast Guard"—buddies of Coast Guardsman Clifford Johnson of Missouri —today sent a check for $800 to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

It was the only way in which they could repay the kindness shown Coast Guardsman Johnson and his parents last year when the former was recovering from burns suffered in the Cocoanut Grove fire.

In a letter sent to Charles F. Rowley, Chairman of the 1944 Red Cross War Fund, Lieut. Commander Stephen Paine, military morale Coast Guard Officer, wrote:

"Shortly after the Cocoanut Grove disaster, the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, through its Home Service Department, sent for the parents of Clifford Johnson, a Coast Guardsman who had been severely burned in the fire. The Red Cross hired an apartment for them and maintained them in it for many months while their son hovered between life and death in a nearby hospital.

"Since the Red Cross does not charge anyone for emergency care of this nature and therefore could not accept an offer of Coast Guard welfare, as an organization, in reimbursement for the money spent for the transportation and maintenance of Johnson's parents while they remained in Boston, the only alternative which the Coast Guard has of making appropriate acknowledgement of this generous Red Cross service is for individual members of the Coast Guard to present the Red Cross with a gift which is in addition to their usual annual contribution.

"Accordingly, with the advent of the 1944 Red Cross War Fund campaign, certain members of the Coast Guard herewith give you the sum of $800 which they wish you, as chairman of the Red Cross War Fund, to accept as a token of their thanks and appreciation of the manner in which the Boston Chapter handled the Johnson case. I enclose, therefore, a check for this amount."

Chairman Rowley, commenting upon the gift, stated that "Red Cross appreciates the spirit which impelled the members of the Coast Guard to make this generous additional donation to the 1944 Red Cross War Fund. With the success of the campaign, another year of uninterrupted Red Cross service to men who, like Clifford Johnson, need our assistance, will be assured."

## State A. F. of L. Is to Take No Part In C. I. O.'s Political Campaigning

Sharp disagreement with the plan of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for mobilizing the C. I. O. labor vote and trying to line it up for any candidate the C. I. O. convention selects was voiced here today by John J. Murphy, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, on his return from Washington.

"I have instructed all Central Labor Unions and State Federations of Labor in New England to have no dealings with the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O.," Mr. Murphy said.

"Our policy as always is to take the nonpartisan program of the A. F. of L. We feel we have no right to interfere with a political situation, as we have all types—Democrats, Republicans and independents—in our membership."

The question of the relation of A. F. of L. units to the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, which has invited A. F. of L. co-operation, came up first in New England from Rhode Island. The State Federation of Labor there asked Mr. Murphy's advice, who referred the problem to his Washington headquarters. President William Greene of the A. F. of L. replied that the A. F. of L. had refused to join with the C. I. O. representatives in a national way for the purpose of promoting political activities, and that the Executive Council of the Federation recently decided that "we could not tolerate action on the part of State Federations of Labor which provide for the setting up of so-called united labor committees in which the C. I. O. was represented."

The Rhode Island State Federation then dropped any move of the kind, and the Providence Central Labor Union took similar action.

## Rents Average High in Bay State

Do you know that—The 10 towns in Massachusetts having the highest average monthly rent or rental value of residences in 1940 were: Longmeadow $83.96, Brookline $77.94, Weston $74.04, Wellesley $72.75, Newton $67.25, Milton $63.53, Winchester $61.40, Lincoln $59.80, Dover $58.16 and Belmont $56.90. The 10 summer resort towns having highest average monthly rent or rental value during the summer season were. Edgartown $123.45, Barnstable $94.22, Brewster $92.80, Hull $89.04, Bourne $84.70, Scituate $73.68, Chilmark $73.66, Dennis $72.72, Marshfield $71.50 and Manchester $71.68 . . . The Department of Conservation will put between four and five hundred thousand trout of legal size into Massachusetts streams before the season opens April 15 . . . Records of the Department of Labor and Industries show that employment in numerous Massachusetts industries began to increase almost immediately after the Armistice in November, 1918, among which were included the manufacturing of shoes, confectionery, heating equipment, women's clothing, cotton goods, electrical machinery and equipment, furniture, house-furnishing goods, hosiery and knit goods, and rubber goods . . . By the end of 1919 Massachusetts factories employed 9 per cent more men and 3 per cent more women than they did the month the war ended . . . The Cape Cod Reaelty Board has appointed a committee to study zoning and other problems affecting real estate values

### Collinson of West Newton Out for Seat in House

Kenneth C. Collinson of West Newton has announced his candidacy for State Representative from the Fourth Middlesex District.

A Republican, Mr. Collinson will seek the seat left vacant by Representative Loomis Patrick, now a Captain in the United States Army. The candidate said he would expect to give the fullest support to Captain Patrick if he desires to return to the office after the war. Mr. Collinson has been chairman of the Ward Three Republican Committee in West Newton.

## *Sturdy as a Wooden Shoe*

Associated Press

**New-Type Lifeboat Under Sail**

**Designed by Maurice S. Chapin of Saunderstown, R. I., this new-type lifeboat had its initial trip in a cove off Narragansett Bay. With airtight sections in the full bow and stern, the 26-foot craft is designed to hold 25 to 30 persons without crowding, and double that number in an emergency. Its owner hopes to have it tested by the Navy for possible use on war vessels.**

# McGlue Heads Democrats Opposed to Fourth Term

Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and more recently leader of the Ely-for-President drive, today was named State Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee which is opposing a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Naming Mr. McGlue by the Executive Committee the insurgent Democrats followed a day-long conference yesterday in Boston between anti-Administration Democrats and former Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee.

Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University and a member of the Executive Committee, who made the announcement, said that chairmen would be named in other New England states soon. A regional head for New England is also to be selected.

Mr. Woodring, who left at midnight for New York where he was to confer today with anti-New Deal Democrats, told a press conference last night that the American Democratic National Committee was formed "to take the Democratic Party out of the hands of 'Hopkins and Company' and to return it to the Jeffersonian Democrats."

### Opposed to "Palace Guard"

The former Secretary of War, who organized the American Democratic National Committee in Chicago early last month, said "Our real fight is against the men of the 'Palace Guard'—the men around the throne who are advising President Roosevelt and are a sinister influence in our Government."

"At the 1940 convention," he said, "the strategy of indecision left everybody disorganized. We had no effective way to express ourselves although we then were against the third term.

"This group will enable calling of caucuses regardless of control of the convention, and will have an effective organization in one direction—instead of 48 groups each going its own way."

The former Kansas Governor said his group would fight the fourth term right through to the November election if necessary. "We may win our victory in July at the national convention, however," he added.

### Farley Refuses Comment

In Boston simultaneously with Mr. Woodring was James A. Farley, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who also has "taken a walk" from the New Deal faction.

Mr. Woodring and the former Postmaster General conferred last night but the nature of their discussions was not disclosed. Earlier in the evening Mr. Farley was mentioned by Mr. Woodring at his press conference as a possible candidate for President.

Interviewed this morning at the Copley-Plaza Mr. Farley declined to discuss politics saying he was here on business. He would make no comment on Mr. Woodring and the American Democratic National Committee but said he had talked with Mr. Woodring.

Among those who conferred with Mr. Woodring here were: Mr. Archer, Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman; former State Senator Joseph B. Harrington of Salem, Patrick J. Sullivan, former member of the State Labor Relations Commission, and James D. Ryan, publisher of the Dorchester Argus.

## College Education or a Trade Afforded by Veterans' Center

One of the least publicized rehabilitation centers in Boston is that of the Veterans Administration, in the Federal Building, where discharged men and women who have served in the present war may apply for further education and training.

According to Harold E. Kiley, Vocational Rehabilitation Officer, many of the men who have been disabled as far as the armed forces are concerned have gone into defense plants, but a number are interested in resuming an interrupted college education or learning a trade.

So far his bureau has sent about 40 young men back to college—some of them wounded as long ago as Pearl Harbor—and at this moment is training about 25 in the State for special trades or professions. Those who are assisted in going to college must, of course, have had the preparatory high school training, or its equivalent.

A single man entered for any type of training is financed to the extent of tuition, books and other needed supplies, and receives an allowance of $80 a month. A married man get $90, plus $5 for each dependent minor child.

### Over Period of Six Years

No training period may exceed four years, and all training, under present legislation, will terminate six years after the expiration of the war. Mr. Kiley during the rehabilitation period following World War I had charge of commercial and professional rehabilitation training for the whole of New England.

Between wars he has been Finance Officer in charge of all financial affairs of the Veterans Administration, for Massachusetts. He is a lawyer by profession and Past Commander of the Peabody Post of the American Legion.

He finds on interviewing applicants, he says, that the average serviceman is better educated than his predecessor of World War I. The latter, he recalls, sometimes had to be given elementary schooling, and occasionally there would be one who felt it a great achievement to write his own name.

Most of the applicants of today, in Massachusetts, have had elementary and secondary school teaching, and a considerable number were attending college when they enlisted or were drafted. Students nearly always wish to go back to college and complete their education.

### Other Centers Projected

One arrangement now under consideration and likely to develop in the near future is the locating of other rehabilitation centers throughout the State, in colleges and universities. At a recent conference on the subject a number of institutions expressed their willingness to co-operate in that way. The Administration bureau would install advisement and training personnel, and clerical and stenographic workers, and reimburse the college for any service rendered. Applicants of all kinds, for institutional or apprentice training, could then go to the center in their own district instead of traveling to Boston, which is distant from the homes of many veterans.

A number of men from "wide open spaces," Mr. Kiley reports, express no urge to get back home but seem to prefer entering industry in this part of the country. A special effort is made to steer the veterans in the direction of work for which there will continue to be a demand, and to prevent them from becoming misfits.

Out of approximately 1,500 men who might have become eligible for this assistance only about 300 applied. The rest doubtless got work without further training, and the wages in industry appealed to them. While the allowance rate was higher for veterans of World War I, the total cost this time will be much greater, for more men will need help, and a larger number were taken out of the colleges.

## Bricker N. E. Visit To Include B. U. Honorary Degree

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio this coming week end will make his first New England visit since announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President, it was announced today.

The three-term Governor of Ohio will be in Boston on Sunday to take part in Boston University's Institute on postwar problems. On Monday he will receive an honorary degree from the University.

He will leave Boston Tuesday morning, March 14, for Springfield, Mass., where he will address the annual meeting of the Employers Association of Western Massachusetts.

The Governor and Mrs. Bricker, who is accompanying him will be guests of Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall at their Chestnut Hill home next Sunday night.

The New England tour begins next Saturday when Governor Bricker will address a Republican State meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I., in the evening.

### Never Late in 35 Years

Thirty-five years of service without being late for work—a record made by John Zukor of the River Works of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass.—drew official recognition recently from the management.

# Etchings From Wiggin Collection—Heifetz Recital—New O'Casey Play

## Prints by Arthur Heintzelman Exhibited at Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

During March etchings by Arthur William Heintzelman will be on exhibition in the Print Department of the Boston Public Library. The prints, selected from the Albert Wiggin Collection, represent the supreme accomplishment of the artist.

It is fitting at this moment to make special mention of Mr. Heintzelman's position and contribution to art life in Boston. He is Keeper of the Wiggin Collection and ever since its acquisition by our Library, he has arranged exhibitions from its abundant store of prints and drawings. The displays have been beautifully installed and informingly documented. Students of art, craftsmen, collectors have already beaten a path to the gallery and his office, where he has given them the full benefit of his experience as an etcher, as a teacher and connoisseur. His demonstrations of print processes have brought home to many a curious New Englander the mysteries of this medium. While he cherishes the desire to work with his own hands, he acknowledges graciously his responsibilities to this huge store of graphic arts that he wishes intensely to be enjoyed and understood. No one relishes more keenly their beauty and subtleties.

* * *

Arthur William Heintzelman, the etcher, has established his position. He has produced a large repertoire of etchings which have been admired and sought by collectors. His works are frequently publicized, and he is as well known in Europe as in his native land. He lived for many years in Paris and experienced, as so many Americans have, an endearing enthusiasm for traditions, romantic associations and picturesque personages.

People, chiefly, prompted his imagination, the people whose endowments of beauty come less from finery than from resignation and vicissitude. A warm sympathy seems to reach forth from the artist, who has portrayed his interesting models with more than sentimentality. There is an inherent respect and kindliness, and an enunciation of poetical qualities of character. The poet, the beggar, the fishwife, the musician of Montmartre make colorful and touching studies. They are elevated above realistic representation by those means which an artist devises to heighten, exalt, or intensify qualification of character. Because of that special imaginative endowment. Arthur Heintzelman can make the transition easily to such piercingly dramatic themes as "Piétà," "Mater Dolorosa," and "Golgotha." He is never bogged in fact, and no subject provokes his attention unless a meaningful symbolism can be elicited from its surface configuration.

It is worth noting that, while the artist presses his energies to express thought and feeling, he does not lose his bearings; he is heedful of those requisites of form, design, and composition, of the necessity of subordinating the part to the whole, of placing telling accents, inducing rhythmical sequences. It is also evident that he cultivates those specific enhancements that are peculiar to etching and dry point, the softness, the metallic luster, the sharp and lively lights, the eager line. The needle is responsive, playing with seeming lightness and freedom over the surface, but leaving in its wake solid forms, articulate textures and fluctuating contours.

* * *

Mr. Heintzelman is one of a group of contemporary etchers who are content to remain within the matrix of the Rembrandtesque mode. No etcher can fail to revere the Dutch master who within the decades of his own active career seems to have found the appropriate boundaries, the peculiar applicability of the etcher's technique to picture-making; who also knew how to contrive the visionary allusion as well from acid-bitten traceries of line. Etching has not lent itself to modern variations, nor has it seemed successful when pressed beyond the natural limits of susceptibility. It continues to be an art that acquires expression through the interplay of lights and shadows, through the by-play of flourishes and arabesques, looking back not alone to the skills of the Netherlands but to the viewpoint of Renaissance artists.

The children's studies by Mr. Heintzelman such as "Portuguese Fisherman's Daughter" and "Ma Petit Voisine" are captivating studies in which there is less of the flourish and more of a generalized handling of dark and light areas, as if the artist desired a more painter-like effect. His most vigorous characterization is "Beethoven (Vieux Lion Fatigué)."

**'Gamin de Borgio'**

Etching by Arthur Wm. Heintzelman on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

## Hall Filled For Concert By Violinist

Something about a capacity house makes us glad we were there, like the interest of being in the majority on a poll, or on the winning side in the election; and for that reason everybody who was present at the recital of Jascha Heifetz, violinist, assisted by Emanuel Bay at the piano, in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon would want to both talk and hear approvingly of the event.

Such a manifestation in the case of Mr. Heifetz cannot help meaning much, if, as his managers note, he is off the Boston concert calendar for the next two years. Whether he is away touring, or what, he goes supported by a very warm acclaim. No excitement, however, in the applause of his Sunday matinée audience; just quiet approval. Hardly another musical artist is taken that fashion.

To skim over the doings of the day, Mr. Heifetz presented himself in an unusual guise in the Sonata No. 8 (K. 296) of Mozart; specifically in his handling of the slow movement, Andante, the writing for which lies largely down in the lower range of the instrument. Here Mr. Heifetz may be said to have laid aside his character of violinist and to have turned violoncellist.

Here he called into service what could, untechnically, of course, be described as a cello style of bowing. The tone had a breadth and a largeness that fairly gave the illusion of the octave below the actual pitch.

Mr. Heifetz presented the Concerto No. 2 of Bruch, which differs from the Bruch Concerto No. 1 in being a piece for solo violin primarily and a study in classic form secondarily. With No. 1 it is the other way around.

Another item, the Strauss Sonata; the Allegro that opens this composition is far better for balance between piano and violin than almost anything of Mozart or Beethoven. It stands interestingly by itself and seems to have little essential connection with the two movements that follow. It amounts, really, to a piano piece with violin comment and illustration.

The recital began and ended with arrangements. It started off with three Scarlatti movements adapted by Mr. Heifetz himself and set in array as a sort of synthetic sonata. It closed with a couple of Kreisler prettifications of Paganini Caprices, Nos. 20 and 13, and the Figaro aria of "The Barber of Seville" done into a comic diversion by Castelnuovo-Tedesco.

Mr. Heifetz profits by sticking to Mr. Bay as his associate in recital. Everything comes through in perfect finish and with unerring good taste. **W. P. T.**

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**Pat O'Brien**

In "His Butler's Sister" at the Keith Memorial.

Additions to the cast of "Chicken Every Sunday," due at the Plymouth, March 20, include Hugh Thomas, Jean Gillespie, David McKay, Roy Fant, Fleming Ward, Ethel Remey, Diana Rivers, Tino Valente, Austin Coughlin, Caroline Hummel, Wyrley Birch, and Viola Dean.

## 'Red Roses For Me' In U. S. Debut

In "Red Roses for Me," which was given its American premiere by the Tributary Theater of Boston on Friday and Saturday evenings at New England Mutual Hall, Sean O'Casey is to be seen as a playwright of poetic imagination, rich humor, and compassionate understanding of the Dublin tenement dwellers of whom he writes.

His play does not fall comfortably into any familiar category. It is a compound of realism, fantasy, and symbolism, interspersed with bits of song, and infused with picturesque speech. But whatever it may seem to lack in conventional form, it has an abounding vitality.

Here O'Casey is telling the story of Ayamonn Breydon, a young railway worker, with little money to support him and his widowed mother but with an eager interest in books, paintings, and songs. He is a champion of the cause of his fellow workers in a threatened strike. But he is in love with the daughter of a sergeant in the Royal Irish Constabulary, who would be arrayed against the strikers. She is a Roman Catholic and he is a Protestant.

* * *

O'Casey is not one to be content with a simple narrative. Among his characters he introduces a penurious minstrel, who is a voluble Protestant, and sets against him in violent argument a determined Roman Catholic and an outspoken atheist. Into the tenement room, where the first two of the four acts take place, come fellow dwellers in the house with the religious image on which they look with reverence.

The playwright sets a scene on a bridge over the River Liffey where the poor of the city catch a vision of hope in the Dublin that might be. He goes to the steps of a Protestant church where the rector quiets members of his flock, when the turmoil of the strike seethes around them, and receives with honor the remains of Ayamonn, who has been killed in the first clash.

In the first half of the play attention is directed to Ayamonn and the people around him. In the second half, O'Casey paints a broader canvas, where individuals count for less as he strives to suggest the larger implications of the labor struggle and the aspirations of the underprivileged only vaguely realized even by themselves.

Throughout the play, despite its underlying serious theme, there are touches of irresistible humor, characteristic of the people. These are not puppets or cardboard figures. They are human beings, recreated with a playwright's imagination apparently out of remembered observation.

* * *

But they do call for Irish acting. This is the chief handicap of the Tributary Theater players. Not only the flavors of speech but the racial traits of character seem to elude them. Beulah Burgess catches the Irish inflection, but she seems too youthful for Ayamonn's mother. Fred Graves is a manly Ayamonn though not quite the Dubliner that his speech and attire proclaim. And Eliot Duvey, who directed the production, lends dignity to the role of the Protestant rector.

More success has been attained in meeting the technical problems. The difficult third and fourth acts, indeed, have been handled surprisingly well. **E. F. M.**

Maurice Seymour

**Irina Baronova**

Premiere ballerina in "Follow the Girls," new musical coming Tuesday to the Shubert.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Theaters

**Colonial**—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Wilbur**—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 2, 5, 8.

**Fenway**—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:15, 5:10, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 12, 3:55.

**Keith Memorial** — "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:27, 9:35. "Week End Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:27, 8:25.

**Kenmore**—"Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 1, 4, 6:55, 10. "Hitler's Madman," Ralph Morgan. 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.

**Majestic**—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 12, 3:16, 6:32, 9:48. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 10:23 a. m., 1:39, 4:55, 8:11.

**Metropolitan** — "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:25.

**Modern**—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05.

**Orpheum**—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

**Paramount**—"Destination Tokyo." Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

**RKO-Boston**—"Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 9:20, 11:30 a. m., 1:40, 3:15, 6, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 7:15, 9:20.

**Scollay**—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

**South Station Theater**—"With the Marines at Tarawa." "A Letter to a Hero," "What's Your I. Q.?" "Strange Testament," "Prunes and Politics, with Edgar Kennedy," cartoons and latest news reels.

**State**—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

**Telepix**—"The Pacific War," "The Ballet," "Howard Hill," "Iraq," "A Pete Smith Novelty," "Letter to a Hero," "Bugs Bunny," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

**Uptown**—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Henry Travers. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Mardi-Gras," 2:30, 6, 9:20.

**Washington Street Olympia** — "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25. "Career Girls," Frances Langford. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON — Capitol**: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "In Old Chicago," Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol**: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods.
**Regent**: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian**: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 1:50, 8.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow."
**Coolidge Corner**: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in the Secret Service," Sidney Toler.
**Cleveland Circle**: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. News and shorts. 1:50, 8.
**Harvard**: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 2, 8.
**University**: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester**: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. Glenda Farrell.
**Codman Square**: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 7:45.
**Franklin**: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "The Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. 3:15, 8:05. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers. 2:08, 7, 9:30.
**Park**: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Good Fellows," H. Walker.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. Continuous 2-11.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington**: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 2:30, 8:15. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 4, 9:45.

**MALDEN—Granada**: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:39, 8:38. March of Time, and Shorts.
**Mystic**: "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood. 1:55, 7:50. "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. 3:25, 9:20.
**Maplewood**: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. 2:47, 7:47.
**Strand**: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 3:15, 8:30. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 2:15, 7, 10.
**Orpheum**: "A Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris, Jeanne Bates. 2:15, 8. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 3:25, 9:10.

**MEDFORD—Medford**: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow" Robert Ryan.
**Fellsway**: "Adventure of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. Selected shorts.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount**: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

**NEWTON—Paramount**: "Old Acquaintance" Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," C. Kellaway, H. Walker. 2, 8.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, James Ellison. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
**Strand**: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 2, 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 'Prairie Chickens," Noah Beery.
**Strand**: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige.
**Capitol and Ball Square**: "Whistling in Brooklyn" Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Hostages," William Bendix.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo**: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Hostages," Luise Rainer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2:09, 7:54. "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 3:02, 8:47.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol.
**Coolidge**: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse**: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. March of Time's "Sweden's Middle Road."

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester**: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig.

## Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events: Tahu Hole. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Blackout" drama. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Johnny Canuck's Revue." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"The English Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"The American Hour" TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 19 m.
**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.**

## Art Exhibitions

**Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street**—Water colors and oils by Lawrence Kupferman. March 7-April 1.

**Boston Public Library**—Solo exhibition of etchings and drypoints by Arthur Heintzelman. Through March.

**Chandler & Company, Eighth Floor**—Exhibition of "Tomorrow's Masterpieces."

**Charles D. Childs, 169 Newbury Street**—Exhibition of American paintings and prints.

**Copley Society, 290 Commonwealth Avenue**—Paintings by the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women. Through March 10.

**Doll and Richards 140 Newbury Street**—Exhibition of wood carving and brush drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott. March 7-25.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Members' exhibition.

**Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street**—"Our Flying Navy," the Abbott collection of Naval paintings. Through March 19.

**N. E. Museum of Natural History, Boylston and Berkeley Streets**—Drawings by Marta Adams.

**Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street**—Exhibition of handmade silver, pottery, textiles, leather and other objects. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.

**Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University**—"Washington Franklin, Lafayette." Lithographs and etchings by Edouard Manet. Through March 15. Paintings and drawings by David and Ingres. From the bequest of Grenville Lindall Winthrop.

**Museum of Fine Arts**—Selection from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of textiles; water colors by American artists; St. Luke Drawing the Virgin by Roger van der Wayden. Museum hours: 9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays.

### Outside Boston

**Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum**—March exhibition: "Survey of American Drawings," lent by John Davis Hatch, Jr.

**Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum**—Exhibition of Modern French Tapestries, circulated by the San Francisco Museum of Art. Through March 13.

## Monte Carlo Company

Though Alexandra Danilova and Frederic Franklin still lead the list, there will be many dancers new to Boston in the casts of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo when it opens its five-day engagement at the Opera House tomorrow night.

Among those who will be remembered from other seasons are Nathalie Krassovska, Dorothy Etheridge, Maria Tallchief, Anna Istomina, Tatiana Grantzeva, and Alexander Goudovitch. Ruthanna Boris and Grant Mouradoff have both appeared with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet; Leon Danielian was with Ballet Theater in its first seasons in New York.

Mostly newcomers here are Mary Ellen Moylan, Julia Horvath, Pauline Goddard, Ivan Chouteau, Herbert Bliss, Nicolas Magellanes, Alan Banks, Carok Shook, Peter Deign, Serge Ismailoff and Alfredo Korvina.

Franz Allers continues as musical director, with Hugo Gottesman associate conductor.

## On the Stage

The Boston premiere of Somerset Maugham's play, "Sheppey," has been postponed for a week, according to report in New York. The new date is Monday, April 3. The New York engagement now is scheduled to start on April 17.

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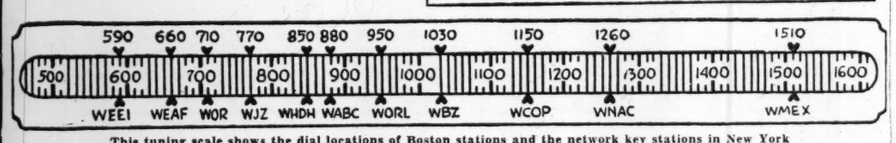
"Thank You, Svoboda" met with short shrift in New York. It closed Saturday night after six performances.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
**THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE**
*News From Monitor Correspondents*




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | 'Mary Marlin': sk. | Morton Downey, songs. | 'Woman of America': sk | Sheelah Carter, news | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 | Across Caribbean | "A to Z in Novelty" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Piano-organ recital | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 | News; 'Snapshots' | Asso-Jewish Philanthropies: speaker; str'g or. | Pepper Young's Family | Yankee House Party: variety show; orch. | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 | "Help Wanted" | | 'Right to Happiness" | | Kick Conga |
| 4:00 | Broadway Matinee: | Popular music program | Backstage Wife: sketch | Walter Compton, news | News; Mystery Melody. |
| 4:15 | guest stars: News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Musical Roundup | Mystery Melody |
| 4:30 | "A Good Parent" | Musical Poll of Hits | 'Lorenzo Jones': sketch | Music for a Half Hour: | Charlie Spivak's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Army Relief: 'Date' | Musical Poll of Hits | 'Widder Brown': sketch | Bob Stanley's Orch. | Jack Manning, songs |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies; | "Easy Rhythms" | "When a Girl Marries" | Musical Roundup | News; A. Miller's Or. |
| 5:15 | E. Howe, mc | "Dick Tracy": sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | "Archie Andrews": dr. | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 | Follies: Music | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | 'Just Plain Bill': sketch | "Chick Carter": sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 | American Women | 'Captain Midnight': sk. | 'Front Page Farrell': sk | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Terry and Pirates | News; Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Musicale |
| 6:15 | Lynn Murray's Or. | News Highlights | Kay-Ivers: Melodeers | News Camera: Sn'psh'ts | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 | Jeri Sullivan | "Jerry and Sky" | "Jesting With Jesters", | **The World's Front Page** | Income Tax Speaker |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J Harsch | Waltz Time; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Horace Heidt's Show: | Fred Waring's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:15 | Ed Sullivan Int., | music; drama | News of the World | "Terry's Tunes" | Richard Saltner: news |
| 7:30 | "Blondie": sketch. | "The Lone Ranger": | Interviews: Mass. boys | "Army Air Forces": dr: | "How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 | "Blondie": sketch | western dramatization | John Barry, comments | Cpl. Geo. Montgomery | Clement Norton, talk |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop": inter., | "Watch World Go By", | **Cavalcade of America:** | Cecil Brown, news | Dramatic sketch |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop": inter., | "Lum 'n' Abner" | **"Odyssey to Freedom"** | Fulton Oursler Reports | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 | "Gay 90's Revue": | "Blind Date": Arlene | **Richard Crooks, tenor;** | "Sherlock Holmes": dr.; | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 | music; Bill Henry | Frances, m. c. | **Howard Barlow, cond.** | B. Rathbone; N. Bruce | Civil Service Reports |
| 9:00 | **Theater: Bette** | "Counterspy": drama.. | **Jascha Heifetz, violin;** | Gabriel Heatter, news. | **Classical Album: Eric** |
| 9:15 | **Davis; Herbert** | "Counterspy": drama.. | **Donald Voorhees Or.** | "Believe It or Not" | **Coates' "Cinderella"** |
| 9:30 | **Marshall in "The** | "Frankie Master's Orch. | "Dr. I. Q.": Quiz pro- | Paul Winchell: J. Ma- | **Classical Album: Eric** |
| 9:45 | **Letter"** | Dance orch.; Drama | gram: Jimmy McClain | honey; I. Carpenter; or | **Coates' "Cinderella"** |
| 10:00 | **Guild: Frank Sina-** | **Raymond Gram Swing.** | **Josephine Antoine:** | Henry Gladstone, news. | News service |
| 10:15 | **tra: Gay Divorcee** | Sammy Eisen's Orch. | **Rheinhold Schmidt; or.** | "The Adventures of | Boston Conservatory |
| 10:30 | **Broadway Show-** | 'The Symphonette'; M. | **"Information, Please";** | Bulldog Drummond" | The Playshop Theater |
| 10:45 | **time; guest** | Piastro, conductor | **Clifton Fadiman, mc** | Music; Weather | The Playshop Theater |
| 11:00 | News; Weather | Newscast | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Erskine Butterfield's Or |
| 11:15 | "Unrationed Jam" | Vincent Lopez' Orch. | Weather; Bump Hadley | Geo. Hamilton's Orch. | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Jerry Wald's Orch. | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | Radio Newsreel | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Jerry Wald's Orch. | Hawaiian music; News | Music You Want | Paul Martell's Orch. | Day's End: News |

### Tuesday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Musical program | News; Musical program | Organ; Weather; Music | |
| 7:15 | News; Cowboy Trio | News report | Dress Parade; Weather | News comments | |
| 7:30 | Music; Var'y; News | "Tick Tock Tunes" | News service | "Happy Hank" | New England Fellow- |
| 7:45 | News; Rideout | Music; News; Weather | Spike Jones's Orch. | 'Good Morning'; 'Salute' | ship Service |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | "The Wax Museum" | News service | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Melody Time | "The Wax Museum" | "Food"; Songs; News | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore: Music | Church in the Wildwood | News service | Louise Morgan | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:45 | "Hannah"; News | Newscast | Talk on Food | Louise Morgan; Weather | Newsreel of the Air |
| 9:00 | P. Fortescue, Inter. | "The Breakfast Club" | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; "Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | **School of the Air:** | "The Breakfast Club" | "Modern Romances" | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | **Gateways to Music** | "The Breakfast Club" | Wartime Food News | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time; music |
| 9:45 | Food Fair | "The Breakfast Club" | News service | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time; News |
| 10:00 | Valiant Lady | "Sweet River": drama. | Lora Lawton: sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | Jane Underwood, news |
| 10:15 | "Kitty Foyle" | Women and the War | Robert St. John, news. | "Yankee Tune Factory" | L. Grossman |
| 10:30 | "Open Door": sk. | Fishermen's program | "Help Mate": sketch | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | 'O'Hare's Last Flight' | Musical program | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Mason |
| 11:00 | "Honeymoon Hill" | Breakfast Music: Inter- | "Road of Life": sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | "Voice of Experience" |
| 11:15 | Second Husband | views | "Vic and Sade": sketch | N. E. Cupboard | Organ recital |
| 11:30 | Bright Horizons | News commentator | 'Brave Tomorrow' | Spotlight Revue | "Music for You" |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Singing Stars | "David Harum": sketch | Imogene Wolcott; Talk | News service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith Speaks | Newscast | News; Talk; Weather | Boake Carter, news | "Dude Ranch" |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister": sk. | Bond Wagon Quiz | "You're Telling Us" | News service | Glen Gray's Or.; News |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent": sk. | National Farm & Home | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Drama and Music |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: speakers; music | Marjorie Mills, talk | Hank Lawson's Variety | Drama and Music |
| 1:00 | 'Life Beautiful': sk | Baukhage Talking, news | The Little Show: Ra- | News commentator | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 | 'Ma Perkins': sk. | "Danny Cavanaugh" | kov's Orch.; songs | Jack Berch & His Boys | Invitation to Opera |
| 1:30 | B. Flynn, news | "Danny Cavanaugh" | News service | Jimmie Fidler, talk | Treasury Star Parade |
| 1:45 | 'The Goldbergs': sk | Fishermen's program | "Mary Foster": sketch. | Cedric Foster, news | "America Sings" |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | "Listen, Milady" | "Guiding Light": dr. | News; Musical Roundup | "Curtain Time, with |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef, foods | "Today's Children": dr. | "Yankee Kitchen" | Marguerite Potter |
| 2:30 | We Love & Learn | Ladies, Be Seated | "Light of the World" | Legion Auxiliary | Legion Auxiliary |
| 2:45 | "Perry Mason": sk | Ladies, Be Seated | Hymn recital | Mutual Goes Calling | News reports |
| 3:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk | Morton Downey, songs. | 'Woman of America': sk | Sheelah Carter, news | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 | Across Caribbean | "WACS You Know" | 'Ma Perkins': sketch | Concert orchestra | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 | News; Snapshots | Music of the United | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Yankee House Party: | Gene Autry's Cowboys |
| 3:45 | "Help Wanted" | Nations: Recordings | 'Right to Happiness': sk | Variety show with or. | "Kick Conga" |
| 4:00 | Broadway Matinee: | Popular music program | Backstage Wife: sketch | Walter Compton, news | News; Mystery Melody |
| 4:15 | Guest stars: News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Musical Roundup | Mystery Melody |
| 4:30 | "Books & Victory" | Musical Poll of Hits | Lorenzo Jones: sketch | "Full Speed Ahead": | Jimmy Murray Minstrel |
| 4:45 | Defense; "Date" | Musical Poll of Hits | Young Widder Brown | Emery Deutch's Orch. | Glenn Miller's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | "Easy Rhythms" | 'When a Girl Marries' | Musical Roundup | News; D. Stabile's Orch |
| 5:15 | E. Howe, m. c. | "Dick Tracy": sketch | 'Portia Faces Life" | "Archie Andrews": dr. | 'Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 | "Follies": Music | Jack Armstrong: sketch | 'Just Plain Bill': sketch | "Chick Carter": sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 | 'American Women' | 'Capt Midnight': sketch | 'Front Page Farrell': sk | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | "Page One": News | Terry and the Pirates | News; Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Musicale |
| 6:15 | Edwin C. Hill, news | Newscast | "Review": Music | Musical program | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 | 'Musically Yours" | "Jerry and Sky" | "Serenader": Songs | **The World's Front Page** | Internal Revenue Spkr. |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J Harsch | Waltz Time; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | 'I Love a Mystery' | Dinner Salon: Music | Fred Waring's Orch. | **Fulton Lewis, Jr., news** | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:15 | **Harry James's Or,** | Dinner Salon: Music | J. W. Vandercook, news | "Terry's Tunes" | News service |
| 7:30 | American Melody | **Metropolitan Opera,** | **Ronald Colman; Bette** |

# Supreme Soviet Backs Change In Government of Republics

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist republics, the parliament of the main republic of European Russia, adopted unanimously March 4 a bill creating Commissariats of National Defense and Foreign Affairs for this republic.

The action followed that of the Ukrainian republic in naming two Commissariats in accordance with the new Soviet Union law granting the 16 Soviet republics the right to handle their own international negotiations and create their own military formations.

The Commissars will be named later.

[Nikolai M. Shvernik, President of the Council of Nationalities, was elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, succeeding A. E. Badayev, Moscow Radio announced.

[The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, said Ivan Vlasov was named First Deputy Chairman and Mr. Badayev was transferred to "other work."]

## Farm Machinery

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—The Soviet Union's many factories turning out airplanes, tanks, and guns, have begun producing spare parts for tractors and other farm machinery as Russia hurries toward its biggest spring planting since the war began.

One factory making the famous Illyushin No. 2 attack plane is understood to be filling a direct order for a large number of spare parts for tractors and combines, while the Stalin Ordnance Works issued a call for all-union competition for preschedule fulfillment of a spare parts program and and to farmers in mending machines.

Early reports indicate the tractor repairing program is progressing satisfactorily, topping 1943 and 1942 figures by a large percentage.

The Moscow news economic correspondent said it now has become possible "to devote a certain portion of the industrial effort to meeting the needs of farmers."

The Soviet coal industry is making great strides toward recovery. February's output topped that in February, 1943, by 31 per cent.

The Donets Basin is recovering rapidly after its liberation. A coke and chemical plant recently went into operation in Stalino, the tube-rolling mill and local iron and steel mill were restored in Makeyevka, the open-hearth furnace was repaired in Voroshilovsk, the first section of the iron foundry has begun operating in Lutugino, and the nail mill is functioning in Kramatorsk.

Two blast furnaces now are operating at the Yenakievo Steel Works, another soon will go into production at Makeyevka. Work has started on restoring the big blast furnace at Mariupol, and those at Stalino.

## No West Atlantic Sinking in 9 Weeks

*By the Associated Press*

For the ninth successive week, no sinkings were announced last week in the Western Atlantic where since Pearl Harbor Axis U-boats have taken an unofficial toll of at least 700 Allied and neutral cargo carriers.

The lull in announced sinkings was the longest recorded by the Associated Press since Dec. 7, 1941.

## Willkie Not to Enter Primary Test in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, will not enter Ohio to contest with Gov. John W. Bricker for Republican National Convention delegates, Mr. Willkie supporters announce.

Robert A. Weaver, Cleveland industrialist supporting Mr. Willkie, announced Mr. Willkie had make known his decision by telephone from New York.

# Nazi Plans for New War Disclosed

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—The German General Staff now is so convinced that Germany has lost the war that it already is planning another war within 25 years in which the United States will be the principal opponent, according to the French Underground newspaper Combat as quoted in the London Sunday Chronicle.

A preliminary memorandum for the next war has been drafted for the General Staff by Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, Military Governor of France and before 1939 Chief of the German Intelligence Service, the paper reported.

Combat, which is printed at Algiers, presented these supposed excerpts from General Stülpnagel's 60-page report, the Chronicle said:

"Germany, in the years before the next war, will wear out her enemies by her tactics in negotiation and initiate a propaganda campaign appealing to the humanitarian sentiments and sympathy of the world.

**Adversaries Confused**

"Germany confused the principal adversary with the subsidiary adversary—because she wanted to conquer France instead of throwing herself from the beginning of June, 1940, against England with all her available forces.

"In the next World War, which should take place within 25 years, . . . the principal adversary will be the United States and the entire effort must be concentrated against this country from the beginning.

"We shall be wrong if we try to conquer Russia while leaving intact American industrial production."

For the success of the plan, General Stülpnagel was quoted, it is essential for the Germans to hold the West Atlantic coast of Europe from North Cape to Gibraltar, with air bases in Western and Southern France and naval bases on France's Atlantic and North Sea coasts.

He added:

**Camouflaged Dictatorship**

"The first goal to be pursued should be from now to establish a camouflaged dictatorship in France. Appearing to be on friendly terms with the Anglo-American powers, she will be in reality our ally.

"With the war treasure we have accumulated, and annihilation of human lives in other countries, destruction of neighboring industries and what we have been able to save of our own, we shall be better placed to win in 25 years than we were in 1939. . . .

"We have not to fear conditions of peace analogous to those we have imposed, because our adversaries will always be divided and disunited. We must force ourselves to create in the coming peace treaty germs of future divisions. . . . These are the conditions for future victory."

## Shelters Hold Nazis An Hour of Each Day

*By the Associated Press*

Lisbon, Portugal, March 6

The populations of Germany's main industrial areas have spent at least an hour daily in air-raid shelters for the past two years, American diplomats who were interned at Baden-Baden for 13 months have disclosed.

Even Baden-Baden, off the beaten track of Allied bombers, was in a state of alert for an average of four hours a week during the 13 months in which the Americans now in Lisbon were interned there.

The Americans witnessed more than a dozen raids without seeing any raiders shot down, and only once saw a few German fighters go up to meet them. This battle saw fighters driven off and one of them downed.

# German Morale: Unshaken But Vulnerable to Invasion

*Continued from Page 1*

in thousands of ways Naziism as the only real democracy, solving the social revolution and giving to all the advantages only a few formerly enjoyed.

**Special Schools**

Though there is an admitted shortage of teaching staffs, special schools in homes, Army, Navy, factories, and farm groups occupy a leading position. There is the biggest registration ever in universities.

Theaters are offering mostly classical repertories. Classical concerts are also being presented with great frequency. They are given in the Army, air centers, and and even in war-industries plants, with seats for every worker.

Art exhibits, sports, and even horse racing are available for all. Attendances of from 50,000 to 100,000 are reported at football matches.

The purpose of this is to show Germany as the center of world culture and present it as a socialist state evenly distributing the good things of life. At every stop this Nazi "socialism" is shown up in a favorable light compared with Russian Communism. On this point the pounding has been greatly accentuated in recent months. It evidently is regarded as of the highest importance.

**Aimed at Social Democrats**

It is directed less toward the former German Communists, who are well in Nazi hands, than the former Social Democrats, with a long history and strong tradition and with 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 former members still living and the backbone of industry.

The middle and upper classes are divided, but the Nazis now are bending their best efforts to win the old Socialists, which is possible only by solid, visible results. Right now every German worker is being told he will have in the future his own home and garden and the bombing of industrial towns is called a blessing in disguise that will bring model industrial community centers.

In the fifth year of war, the Nazi domestic theme is: The Nazis are realizing the old Socialist dream of raising the cultural level and the standard of living.

Hitler, the Nazi Olympian, in the past six months has appeared only once, at the 20th anniversary of the putsch in Munich. In the news reels he is seen giving decorations and receiving distinguished foreigners. He appears to have aged greatly. His back is bent, his chest sunken, his movements slow, and his expression dull. The political Leitmotiv is Nazi leadership of an eternal Germany personified in Hitler.

**Germans "Take It" Calmly**

Astonishing to the Americans in Baden-Baden was the calm with which the Germans took a solid year of bad news.

As the bombing was near enough to Baden-Baden to make it easy to visualize what being bombed out means, it also was surprising to see that this bombing failed to shake the Germans' faith in victory.

Some of the Americans believe the German morale was strengthened during the year. They even are questioning whether bombing has not strengthened Germany's morale, as it did in England. The way disaster was averted in Italy and growing confidence the German Army can hold the Russians and defeat the "invasions" in the West tend to confirm this belief.

The question is: Is this morale solid or a hollow shell? In my opinion, the Nazi leaders themselves don't know. Dr. Goebbels has disclosed doubts.

**Goebbels' Keynote**

Every week in the national weekly Das Reich, Dr. Goebbels has published an article which gives the keynote of the Government's attitude. As soon as the heavy bombings began last year, Dr. Goebbels became menacingly defeatist. When the bombings grew worse, he told the German people that the British were expecting them to crack up—that the British believed that the German stamina was not so good as British and could not stand the strain the British withstood.

German stamina can stand the strain, Dr. Goebbels has insisted in his talks, but he has repeated week after week that Germany must either resist the enemy from the air as the soldiers are doing at the front or be annihilated and enslaved.

As city after city was bombed, Dr. Goebbels made scornful attacks on defeatists and praised resistance. At the worst moment, he hinted Germany had a secret weapon to assure retribution.

**Goebbels Cracks Whip**

By the end of the summer, he was cracking the whip and as Nov. 9 approached and it was questioned whether the bombed Germans could resist a repetition of 1918, he painted in the vividest colors the picture that Germany would be annihilated if defeated. We Americans in Baden-Baden already realized that German morale was not broken by the bombing and the date of Nov. 9 had no attractions for us before Dr. Goebbels recovered his assurance and began to praise the German stamina several months late.

At the same time he dropped all reference to a secret weapon, leaving the question: Was the secret weapon only a propaganda invention to buoy hopes over the difficult period or being reserved for the expected American and British offensive?

As to what might break German morale, in the view of the Americans at Baden-Baden, a food shortage at home eventually would have that result, but a successful Allied campaign in the West is more certain to.

# *Zinn's Quest of Missing Airmen*

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, Feb. 23. Delayed. (AP)—With a handful of clues, Fred Zinn is searching through Africa, Sicily, and Italy on the same grim job he undertook in Europe 25 years ago. He's locating the last traces of airmen missing in action.

Working alone on a volunteer mission, the World War I veteran and seed manufacturer from Battle Creek, Mich., is almost unknown. He has no official status for his mission, no transportation except what he begs or borrows, and no assistants.

But he plots on, questioning an Italian farmer who saw a plane crash, asking to see hospital records, erstwhile enemy air force victory reports, old registry books, hunting clues to clear up the record of another missing airman.

When the last war broke out, Zinn was just out of the University of Michigan. In 1915 he joined the French Foreign Legion.

When the Yanks started coming he transferred to the Lafayette Escadrille as a Captain, served as aerial machine gunner and observer, was picked up by Lieut. Col. Billy Mitchell to organize aerial photo work, and then was placed in charge or assigning American flying personnel.

"I sent them to their squadrons and their particular planes so I got to know them all pretty well," Captain Zinn said, "and I kind of felt like I was the one who was sending them out on their missions."

When the last war was over more than 200 American airmen Captain Zinn had known still were listed as missing.

So, while thousands of Yanks sailed happily homeward, Captain Zinn, who already had been overseas more than four years, asked permission to stay and seek out the story of each missing man.

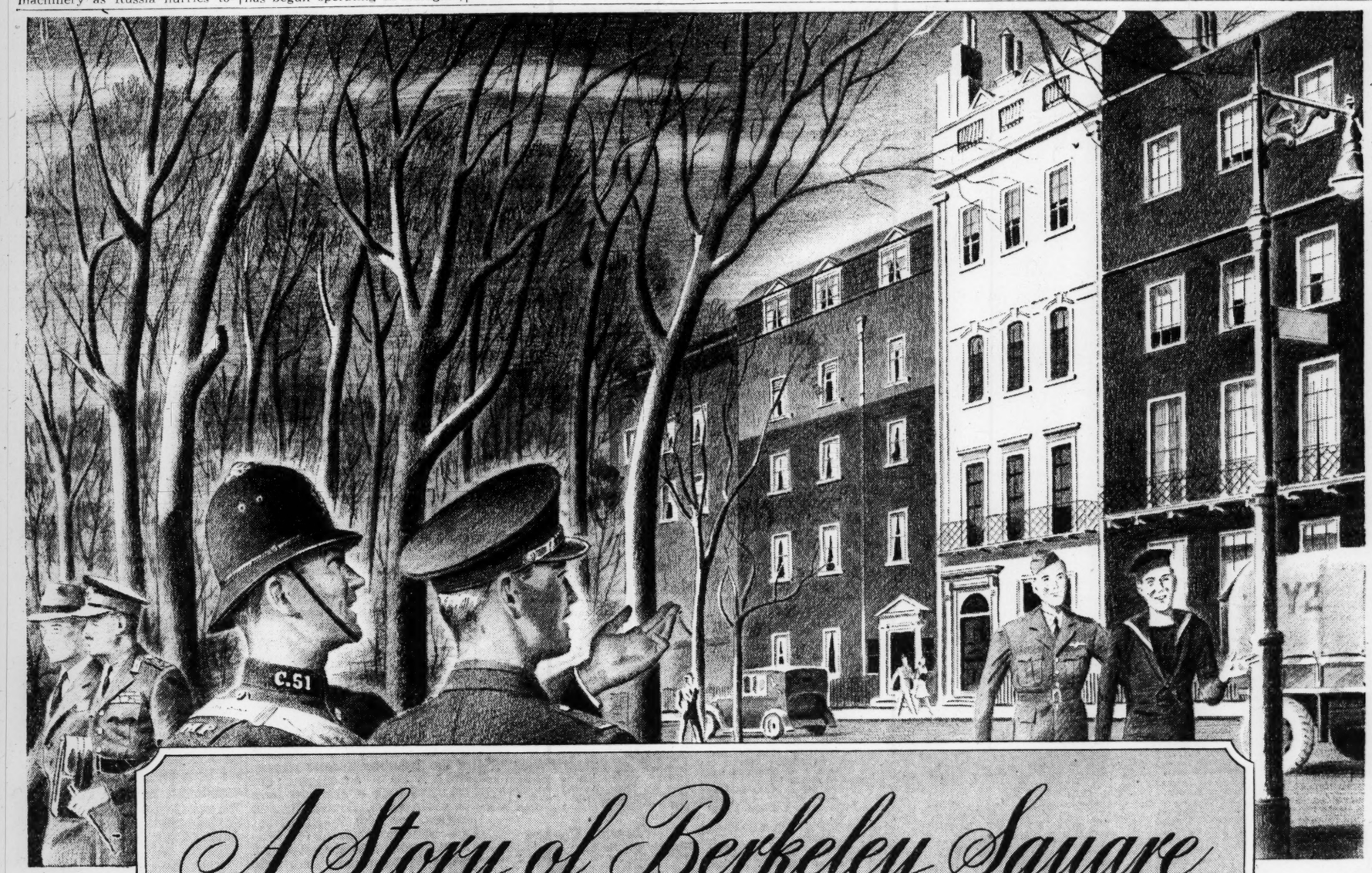
For eight months his quest led him through Northern France, Belgium and Germany; through the cornfields and woods of Verdun, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse sector. He tramped through the Argonne to Sedan and into the mountains that encircled Metz and hide the valley of the Moselle. He went to Berlin and studied records of German air victories and returned to the search of battlefields.

He located 200 American airmen previously listed as missing, and returned to America in July, 1919, for the first time in five years.

When this war broke out he remembered his old work and knew that the missing airmen this time would be multiplied into thousands. He turned down an Air Force commission to retain the freedom of civilian status and do the job he thought should be done.

## Union Takes Back Workers

AKRON, Ohio, March 6 (AP)—The International Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Rubber Workers of America has ordered 62 workers reinstated in the union and upheld expulsion of seven others in an unauthorized work stoppage at the General Tire & Rubber Company Jan. 7.


A Story of Berkeley Square

IN London's old Berkeley Square, whose pavements William Pitt, Lord Clive and Alexander Pope once trod, a branch of an American bank came into being seven years ago. For a few too-brief years it served its original purpose. *Then Hitler struck*—and through the Blitz this office, one of the three London branches of the Chase National Bank, continued to facilitate the aid which America was even then extending to hard-pressed Britain.

Pearl Harbor raised the curtain on a new scene in the short history of this Chase branch. A new service was immediately inaugurated there. As a result, tens of thousands of men of our armed forces, G.I.s and generals, bluejackets and admirals, are using this Chase branch in ways seldom associated with a commercial bank. Thousands of families throughout the United States are being cheered by flowers, candy and other gifts from their boys overseas—the bank taking care of the orders by cable or airmail, without profit to it for the service.

This Berkeley Square branch is near the very center of American military and civilian activities in the British capital. Hence it has come to be financial headquarters for much of the personnel there. Checks are cashed daily for many members of our armed forces and funds are transmitted for them to and from the United States. The staffs of American missions and departments likewise utilize these convenient facilities extensively.

Thus the oldest American banking organization in London helps the men overseas keep their ties with their families at home. Berkeley Square has a new chapter to add to the many events its stately Georgian houses have seen . . .

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# Bricker Invites 'Solid South' To Join Attack on New Deal

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio invited the Democratic "Solid South" today to jojin "in elimination of the New Deal," and said that "after this all-important task has been accomplished, I would like to see a syste mof two strong parties maintained in every State in the Union."

"I am firmly convinced that the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the South, like that of the majority in the rest of the country, is against the New Deal," the Ohio chief executive, who is a candidate for Republican Presidential nomination, declared here in an address prepared for delivery to the Florida State Republican Executive Committee.

"They are ready to express that sentiment at the polls, and there is just one way open for them to do it—that is, to vote the Republican ticket in 1944."

"Everywhere I have gone in the South," he continued, "and I have visited several of the great states in that area, I have been pleasantly surprised by the growing Republican sentiment. Right now, I wish to invite into the Republican Party all those to what to return the United States of America to its constitutional form of government, to throw off the shackles of bureaucracy, to encourage free enterprise once again, and to revitalize the states and local governments."

Governor Bricker termed the recent resignation of Senator Alben W. Barker (D) of Kentucky as Senate Democratic leader in protest against President Roosevelt's tax-bill-veto message and Senator Barkley's subsequent unanimous re-election "one of the most encouraging developments in the preservation of representative government since Congress balked the New Deal's abortive attack upon the Supreme Court."

"I am glad the leadership of the Democratic Party now realizes what we Republicans have been saying for a long time," he asserted.

# Assessment on Bank Stock Upheld by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled today that A. M. Anderson, receiver of the National Bank of Kentucky of Louisville, had the right to collect a stock assessment from stockholders of Bancokentucky Company for the benefit of creditors of the national bank.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the 5-to-4 decision. Associate Justices Robert H. Jackson, Stanley Reed, Felix Frankfurter, and Owen D. Roberts dissented.

The stock assessment totaled approximately $4,000,000.

The Court also held those who purchased Bancokentucky stock for cash were subject to assessment.

"In summary," the Court majority opinion said, "we see no difference between the various classes of stockholders of Banco which would support a difference in their liability. Those who purchased stock of Banco for cash were as much participants in the banking business as those who acquired their stock in exchange for shares of the bank."

Mr. Justice Jackson in the dissenting opinion stated, "Congress nowhere has said that the stockholders of a corporation that is not a national banking association shall be liable to assessment because the latter corporation held some or all of the stock of a national bank."

Mr. Anderson contended that Bancokentucky was organized in June, 1929, as a holding company by officers and stockholders of the bank in an effort to save the bank from insolvency.

Substantially all the bank stockholders were said to have exchanged their stock for Bancokentucky stock before both companies failed in November, 1930. Mr. Anderson said the Bancokentucky stockholders were the "real" shareholders of the National Bank of Kentucky and hence were liable for the assessment by the Federal Comptroller of the Currency.

# Teheran Clash Didn't Happen

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The United Press issued today the following statement:

"On Feb. 14 the newspapers New York World-Telegram, New York Journal-American, Daily Mirror, Daily News and New York Herald Tribune published a dispatch of a London correspondent of the United Press in which it was said that allegedly at a reception on the birthday of Prime Minister Churchill in Teheran Marshal Timoshenko made a careless speech and Premier Stalin in order to silence him struck him.

"Simultaneously or next day the above mentioned newspapers and the New York Times published another dispatch of the United Press from Washington wherein President Roosevelt's statement was quoted denying this fictitious report of the London correspondent and pointing out that Marshal Timoshenko was not even present at Churchill's reception at Teheran.

"In connection with this the United Press finds it necessary to state the following:

"Actually, there was no incident at Churchill's reception at Teheran such as was mentioned in the report of the London correspondent on Feb. 14 and thus all this report is a fiction. The United Press has expressed its regrets that it circulated this fictitious dispatch.

"The United Press sent a telegram of apology to the Soviet Government in which it is also stated that it took appropriate measures in order that similar reports should not be repeated in the future. The present denial is being given by the United Press in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the statement published Feb. 27 on this question."

## Britain-to-Montreal Flight Mark Broken

MONTREAL, March 6 (AP)—The record for a nonstop westbound flight from Britain to Montreal was shattered March 4 when it was announced that a transport plane had flown the 3,140 miles in 12h. 59m., bettering by 17m. the record set last week.

The flight was made by a transport plane, operated by Trans-Canada Air Lines in the Canadian Government trans-Atlantic service, piloted by Capt. R. M. Smith. The aircraft carried 3,611 pounds of Army mail, 425 pounds of freight, and four passengers.

## Alsop Commissioned Aide to Chennault

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA, March 6 (AP) —Joseph W. Alsop, Jr., of Avon, Conn., former Washington correspondent who served with Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault in the days of the American volunteer group, has been commissioned a first Lieutenant in the Air Forces and reappointed General Chennault's aide.

Lieutenant Alsop, who is related to both President and Mrs. Roosevelt, was caught in Hong Kong when Japan entered the war. He reached America by exchange ship in August, 1942, then returned to China, working in Lend-Lease and supply.


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# *Nazis Put Czech Youths in Raid Peril*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FROM SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, March 6—The School Minister of the Czech Protectorate, Emmanuel Moravez, said a year ago that in 12 months' time one would not recognize Czech youth.

By this he meant they would be educated to the ideas of a new Czech state under the Germans.

In a sense this has been fulfilled, as young boys and girls seem helpless in the hands of the new government, and are sent to all parts of Reich-dominated Europe to work for Germans.

Moving scenes took place in the former Wilson Station in Prague on Feb. 24 as a new group of 20-year-olds was sent to Germany to work in factories and aid in emergency squads during bombings. At the same time news came to Prague that 600 recently were killed in air attacks when they were forced to do rescue work during bombings.

German officials neglect to inform parents of the passing on of their children. However, keymen of the Committee of Resistance the Czech Underground) are well informed and tell the parents.

These men know that one fourth to one third of Czech youths who are sent to Germany for emergency rescue squads are killed during air attacks.

Czech youths are prepared for service for the German "master race" in special camps or schools. Their trainers are young Czechs from 20 to 22 who are in turn trained in advanced National Socialistic schools called curatium by German sport teachers wounded on the war front.

The German language is stressed in the schools to the neglect of the Czech language. Grammar school pupils up to 11 years have five hours weekly in the German language. In "high schools" students from 11 to 15 years get 15 hours of German.

In the so-called middle schools for youths from 16 to 20 there is only one hour of the Czech language daily, all other lessons in geography and history are in German. Higher schools or universities have all been closed.

**Germanization Pushed**

Students who wish to study further must go to Germany. A few German schools are found in every small town for the children of the many German officials. If Czech children attend these German schools their parents receive indirect payments from the Germans. Only poor Czechs and Czech "Quislings" take advantage of this.

The Germanization program, carried on with all possible skill and financial support, is effective for very young children who have no knowledge of the Czech republic. From the age of 17 or 18 onward Germanization attempts are without success.

Czech youths are strongly represented in the Todt organization building roads, bridges, and forts all over Europe. Boys from 18 to 21 at work in the Eastern Provinces live in barracks under strict discipline, without any cultural or fraternal nourishment whatsoever.

Skilled workers in an automobile factory in Prague who recently went on strike for three days due to poor food, were all imprisoned in the Petschek Bank now used as a prison with a safe for solitary confinement, and other torture methods. Thirteen were shot before the eyes of their comrades, while the remainder returned to their work.

## Czech Churchmen Look Forward

(ONA)

London, March 6

A conference of Czechoslovak church leaders has been held in London to map a program for the restoration of Christian institutions in postwar Czechoslovakia.

A conference spokesman said British and American churchmen had pledged their co-operation in helping in the "Christian reconstruction of Czechoslovakia's national life," which has been damaged by the German occupation. The Archbishop of Canterbury sent a message of sympathy.

# Turks Await Move by Allies In Balkans Before Own Step

ANKARA, Turkey, March 6 (AP) Two Istanbul newspapers left the impression today that a new Turkish understanding with Britain still is possible despite an announcement that shipment of Lend-Lease and war supplies from England and the United States has been stopped.

"The policy of the democracies is our policy," said Vatan.

"If the Allies were to do something in the Balkans, they would find us at their sides," said Tanin. "It is not true that the Allies can do nothing in the Balkans because we will not move. The truth is that we will not move because the Allies do not wish to land in the Balkans."

Suspension of British-Turkish military talks was disclosed Feb. 10.

Tanin reported that aviators and technicians sent to Turkey by the British and American armies were preparing to leave and said that, while the flow of military supplies from Allied sources had been halted, shipments of rubber and tin would continue.

[In London, the Daily Mail quoted the Morocco Radio as saying it understood a Turkish military mission would leave Ankara soon for London.]

Tanin declared that "Turkey will never bow to pressure" and the anti-Allied newspaper Cumhuriyet used the expression "brutal force."

[Likewise, the Ankala Radio deplored what it called bitter comment of the British press on the turn in Turkish-British relations and declared that any attempt to bring pressure on Turkey "would bring exactly the opposite effect."

["It would add to the seriousness of the situation which at first was only a small misunderstanding," the broadcast said." Small psychological mistakes may have disastrous consequences."]

**YOUR PERSONAL POST WAR WORLD**

Here are the Elmer Christiansens, pictured in their home in Marin City, California. They're quite a musical family and find a lot of their recreation these days right at home in little family concerts.

Says Elmer Christiansen, "Like many others on war jobs, I'm making more money these days.

"But I figure things this way: If we took this wartime money and went out to spend it—the Christiansens and others like us—we'd sure as anything bring on inflation.

"That would mean trouble now—and the end of our hopes for the future. That's why I know my family is on the right track—we're following every one of the seven points."

# How YOU can team with Uncle Sam to hold down *your own cost of living*

IT'S HUMAN NATURE to try to make someone the goat when things go wrong. Maybe we're thinking already, "If the cost of living does go clear through the roof, it won't be *our* fault."

But we can't be sure of that. We see why when we take a good look at this threat of runaway prices. We find that we're going to have a mighty hard time shifting the blame from *our own shoulders* if prices do go haywire.

Of course, it's not entirely up to us. Our Government has a job to do—but Government price controls are not enough unless we as individuals pitch in and help.

***7 Things we can do***

There they are in the box—the 7 things our Government says we can—and should—do right now to hold down prices.

Together they make a double-barreled weapon against an "out-of-sight" cost of living. How it "shoots" is doubly clear if we look in the next column at the *causes* of runaway prices.

Some of the seven points remind us that it's in our own interests to live up to price and ration regulations. The rest of the points show other ways to hold the lid on prices. They suggest that we put our wartime money, as much as we can of it, into places where it won't be handy for spending on scarce goods.

It's a good program—it will help us and it will help win the war. Why not, if you already haven't done so, get going on it today?

***Here's what causes Runaway Prices...***

In war, most of our factories are working full time making weapons. And a whole lot fewer peacetime goods are being made.

At the same time, many of us are being paid more in wages and salaries than ever before.

If we disregard price ceilings and try to use this extra money to buy these few goods—bingo! prices start going up! It's just the way prices go up at an auction.

But if we all follow our Government's seven-point program, it's a sure bet that we'll keep prices under control.

* * *

68,000,000 Americans, with the help of their life insurance agents, are already doing one of these seven things. They have also found the peace of mind, the family protection, the feeling of independence that owning life insurance brings.

It is in the interest of these 68,000,000 people—as well as the nation as a whole—that the Life Insurance Companies of America have joined together to bring you this wartime message to help prevent runaway prices. Address inquiries to 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York.

ELMER CHRISTIANSEN works for a big shipbuilding company. His income is $3,380 a year. He manages to hold his basic living expenses, including taxes, down to $1,992—the rest of his income goes into War Bonds, savings and insurance. Below are the seven points he followed in setting up his budget. Check and see if you are doing as well!

***Here are the 7 Things our Government suggests that every family can do now and continue to do***

1. Buy and hold War Bonds.
2. Pay willingly our own share of the taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for our security by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce our debts as much as possible.
5. Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.
6. Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.
7. Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.

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# Uruguay-Paraguay Debate Recognition of Argentina

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 6 (AP)—Foreign Office sources said today the Uruguayan Government had postponed for several days a decision whether to recognize the Argentine Government of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell.

Both Uruguay and Paraguay had been reported considering the possibility of joining Chile and Bolivia in recognizing General Farrell's regime—a step that might split Pan-American solidarity.

Information last night from the Uruguayan Foreign Office said the United States Acting Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in announcing Saturday that Washington was withholding official relationship, had failed to give concrete data confirming a belief that Gen Pedro Ramirez had been forced to give up the presidency to General Farrell.

A Buenos Aires announcement when the Farrell Regime supplanted that of Ramirez Feb. 24 declared General Ramirez delegated his powers voluntarily because he needed a rest.

Both Chile and Bolivia accepted this statement last week and said they considered the new Argentine Government simply a continuation of the former one with no question of recognition involved.

In Washington, however, Mr. Stettinius made it plain the United States considers Argentina's new anti-Axis status in doubt and for the reason Ambassador Norman Armour was told to await further instructions pending clarification of President Farrell's foreign policy.

Crowds assembled in Buenos Aires streets on two occasions last night, once in front of the Chilean Embassy, in a demonstration of their support of Chile's action.

The Chilean Ambassador, Rios Gallardo, had a brief talk with President Farrell yesterday, but an official announcement later said it was merely a courtesy call.

## Press Ban Ordered

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 6 (AP)—The Argentine Postmaster General in an order of March 4 has shut down for an indefinite period the United Press teletype circuit between Buenos Aires and Montevideo and ordered its affiliate, La Prensa Unida, to suspend all radio communication facilities for the transmission of news throughout Argentina.

The order said the action was taken because the United Press permitted an employee of Prensa Unida to operate the circuit to Montevideo in violation of regulations.

The Montevideo circuit was used to transmit news to United Press clients in Uruguay.

## British Position

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—The British Ambassador to Argentina is under instructions to refrain from making any move that would even imply recognition of the Farrell regime, it was learned reliably recently.

## 'Sauce for the Gander'

Wide World

**Snoods for Men?**

Women who work in the aircraft shops of the Sacramento Air Service Command are cautioned by the safety department to wear caps or bandanas to keep their hair out of moving parts of machinery. "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," says a girl worker as she places a hairnet around the goatee of Arthur Irvine, crew chief.

# Case of 'Wayward Girls' Laid At Parents' Door by 'Home'

By Theodore Cook

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 4—An angle of juvenile delinquency hitherto unknown in New York has come within the purview of workers in the Isaac T. Hopper Home of the Women's Prison Association.

It was described not so much as juvenile delinquency, but more specifically a case of "wayward girls." It is all part and parcel of the youth world that has developed here in connection with the global war.

Recognizing that there is a cause back of every effect, workers of the Home place on parents responsibility for the major part of the "waywardness" of young girls that has caused the Police Department to clamp down a 10 o'clock evening curfew.

Many of the parents of these "teen-age" girls, the Hopper Home workers found, are so busy making money in war industry plants that they have let down the restrictions that are an integral part of parental guidance. The money that is coming into these homes is unprecedented in their economic history, and has made for a new standard of living that has stressed increased consumer goods but ignored home responsibility.

Girls appearing in city courts for law violations ranging from minor to serious are totally unlike those who appeared as recently as two years ago, it was found.

The girls who come to the attention of the Hopper Home today are more likely to have more education, better background, far more economic security and usually have a family. They are much younger, and many are from small towns. Often they are attracted by the glitter of the big city, and increasingly they come to visit servicemen who fail to be here when the girls arrive. Finding themselves stranded in a large city, they become frightened and turn to various forms of crime until apprehended by police.

Girls come to the attention of the Hopper Home when placed on probation by the court, or, in the case of more serious offenders, when they have been released from houses of detention. The first thing the Home does is to restore the girl's self-respect, provide her with decent shelter and food and study her case to arrive at the most reasonable solution.

Often the girls are so eager to return home after their experiences in the city that a trip back to parents, arranged and financed by the Home, is all that is needed. In the event that her family conditions are not likely to aid the girl, workers of the Home seek to place her in suitable employment where she can become self-supporting. Employers have been found unusually co-operative in accepting the girls, and in many cases the planning and careful placement done for the girls has been enough to return her to higher interests.

The Isaac T. Hopper Home is operated by the Women's Prison Association of New York and is privately financed. Its interest in the rehabilitation of released women prisoners or those on probation or in danger of becoming delinquent dates back to 1854, when it was founded.

# Extension of Civilian Goods Forecast

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Truman Committee's recommendation for using up surplus materials in civilian goods, is expected, a War Production Board official said yesterday, to prod the Board into faster action and be helpful in meeting objections to any let up in stern controls now over industry.

Specifically, WPB is now expected to put more pressure behind its so-called "test tube" plan for permitting small plants to reenter civilian production, using only idle and surplus materials.

The Truman report mentioned that civilians should not expect production of complicated products like automobiles or refrigerators to be resumed, because vital parts, like electric motors, are needed for war purposes.

Scheduled for a test in three WPB regions covering several states, the proposal promptly ran into military opposition on the grounds that even small pools of manpower and womanpower should not be devoted to new civilian goods if they could be channeled into war activity elsewhere.

## Metal for Wood

WASHINGTON March 6 (AP)—The contract with the Kaiser-Hughes Aircraft Corporation for three 400,000-pound, eight-engined wooden flying boats has been canceled, the Senate's Truman Committee reported March 4, with the way left open for negotiation on a metal version of the plane.

Elsewhere it was learned that the aircraft company will be permitted to finish the one wooden ship which it already has started. The Truman report suggested such a step by saying that "consideration should be given to the desirability of completing a prototype in wood if it would aid the metal plane project."

The estimated original cost of three wooden flying boats was $18,000,000. It is understood that the cost of producing only one will be considerably more than a third of the that sum, however.

The WPB concluded, the Truman report said, that the Kaiser-Hughes plane would be "considerably less efficient" than proved cargo planes and that its wooden construction was "excessively heavy and unreliable," but that the design was "fundamentally sound" and might be of value to the war effort if carried out in metal.

## Pulpwood Crisis

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Senate's Truman Committee, investigating the national defense program, warned March 4 that "a grave situation now exists" in pulpwood supply for essential activities, and urged the nation to get behind the waste-paper collection drive.

"Additional manpower for the puypwood industry is vitally necessary even if 1943 production levels are to be achieved" this year, the Committee said in its annual report.

Over the nation from 14,200 to 18,500 workers are needed to work 225 days during the year to meet the demands, said the Committee, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri. A subcommittee handling lumber problems consisted of Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York and Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine.

## Delayed Report

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A 19-month-old complaint against the Navy's Bureau of Ships for allegedly having "stubbornly persisted for over five years" in clinging to "an unseaworthy tank lighter design of its own" was published March 4 by the Senate Truman Committee.

The complaint has been withheld from publication since its preparation Aug. 5, 1942, the Committee asserted, at the insistence of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that it "would not be in the public service" to release it earlier.

In the meantime, the Committee reported, the mistakes referred to have been corrected by a switch to the tank lighter designed by Andrew Jackson Higgins of New Orleans, as the original report recommended.

The sole reason for publishing the complaint in its annual report, released March 4, the Committee asserted, is its belief that procurement officials, "in their present and future actions" should "bear constantly in mind the fact that improper decisions will be brought to the attention of Congress."

## New U. S. Planes

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Two new Navy fighting planes of unparalleled design and a new Army light bomber were disclosed March 4 in a Senate committee report on the war program.

The new planes listed were:

The F7F, described as a two-engined fighter being built by Grumman Aircraft & Engineering Corporation and "scheduled for early production."

The BTD, described as "a radically improved model" of the SBD Dauntless dive bomber, obviously intended for a wider range of uses than the plane it will replace.

The third new plane was not given a letter designation, the report saying merely that "a new Douglas light bomber, which is considered to be greatly superior to the A-20, is presently beginning to come into production, and in the future will be the principal light bomber produced."

## ODT Rebuilt Parts To Aid Trucks

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Acting to keep the nation's vital motor truck transportation rolling in the face of a critical shortage of new equipment, the Office of Defense transportation yesterday disclosed plans for a wartime rehabilitation program providing for large-scale use of rebuilt parts.

Worn engines, transmissions and rear axle assemblies will be exchanged for rebuilt units, with truck layover reduced to a minimum, ODT said.

The system, the ODT said, is similar to the existing exchange plan for such smaller parts as carburetors, fuel pumps, ignition distributors, and generators.

ODT explained that since the larger units cannot be rebuilt by small neighborhood garages, the parts will be obtained from original unit manufacturers, specialized rebuilders and dealer garages.

## *Eggs in Coast-to-Coast Air Ride To Test Effect on Hatching Variety*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 6—Fifteen dozen eggs started a round-trip cross-country journey today via American Airlines to test the possibility of flying hatching eggs to hungry Europeans after the war.

The experiment is being conducted by Morley A. Jull, professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Maryland, who believes that poultry can be one of the first food supply lines rebuilt in Europe after the war.

The flight to Los Angeles and back will determine the effect of barometric and temperature variations upon hatching eggs. Airline officials will make the observations requested by Dr. Jull at stops along the route. They will be hatched on their return to the University.

If the experiment is successful, Dr. Jull will recommend to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the establishment of community hatcheries in the liberated countries under the auspices of farm co-operatives that existed in most of the countries before the war, or under government supervision where necessary.

## *Roosevelt and Eisenhower Messages Launch 4-H Clubs Mobilization Week*

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message calling upon rural boys and girls to help food production this year, declared March 4 that the nation is relying on the "determination and courage of our youth to see us through to victory."

The message was read by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones on a national radiocast launching the 4-H Clubs' third annual wartime mobilization week. The clubs have 1,700,000 members representing virtually every rural community in this country and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The clubs have adopted a slogan of "feed a fighter or more in 1944."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the forthcoming Allied invasion of Western Europe, sent a message that in this war "the soldier's battle dress and the farmer's and workingman's overalls are equaly entitled to a respectful salute."

## Soldier Vote

*Continued from Page 1*

the goodness of a soldier vote bill was whether it gave more soldiers the vote than do existing laws. He would not otherwise discuss the pending measure.

Two Senate conferees, Theodore Green (D) of Rhode Island, and Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico, withdrew their support from the conference measure on the ground that it would disenfranchise more soldiers than it would help.


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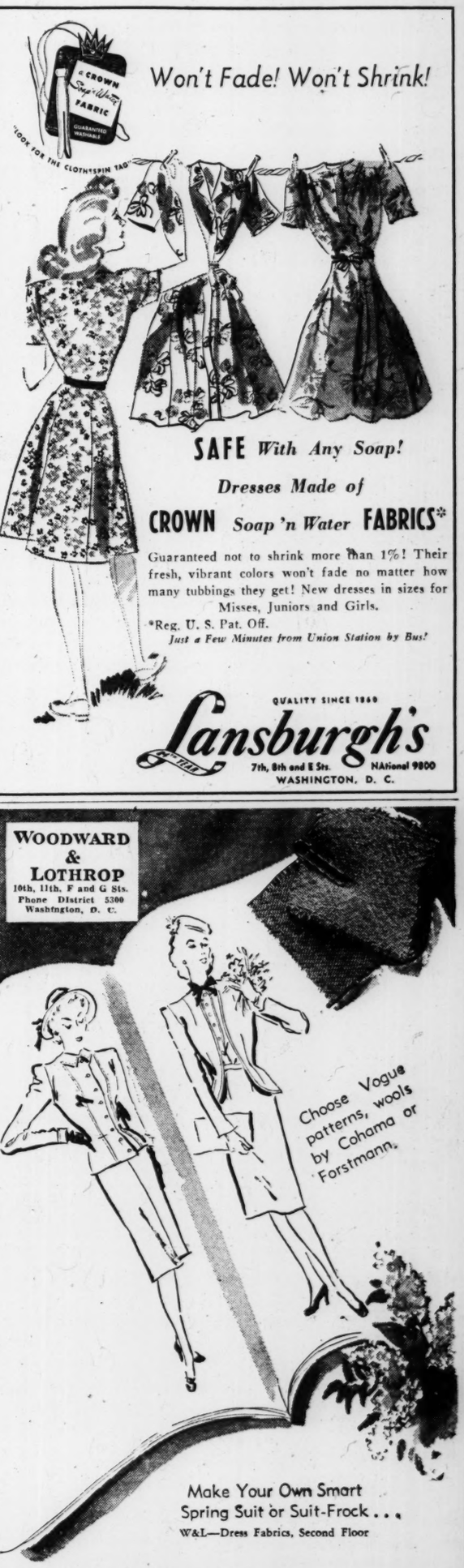


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# U. S. Is to Make Fresh Survey Of Nation's Rubber Resources

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A new review of the country's natural rubber potentialities will be undertaken, a House Agriculture Subcommittee has promised, with a view to averting any rubber shortage such as the nation faced after Japan had conquered Far Eastern sources.

The Subcommittee, headed by Representative W. R. Poage (D) of Texas, was set up primarily to investigate the curtailed guayule rubber program, but Mr. Poage said he had been instructed by the full committee to check on the feasibility of developing other domestic crude rubber sources.

These include the kik-saghyz, or "Russian dandelion" and goldenrod.

"We want to determine once and for all," Mr. Poage said in an interview, "how much rubber this country can expect from these plants so that we will never again be caught in a rubber squeeze like the one we faced when the war started.

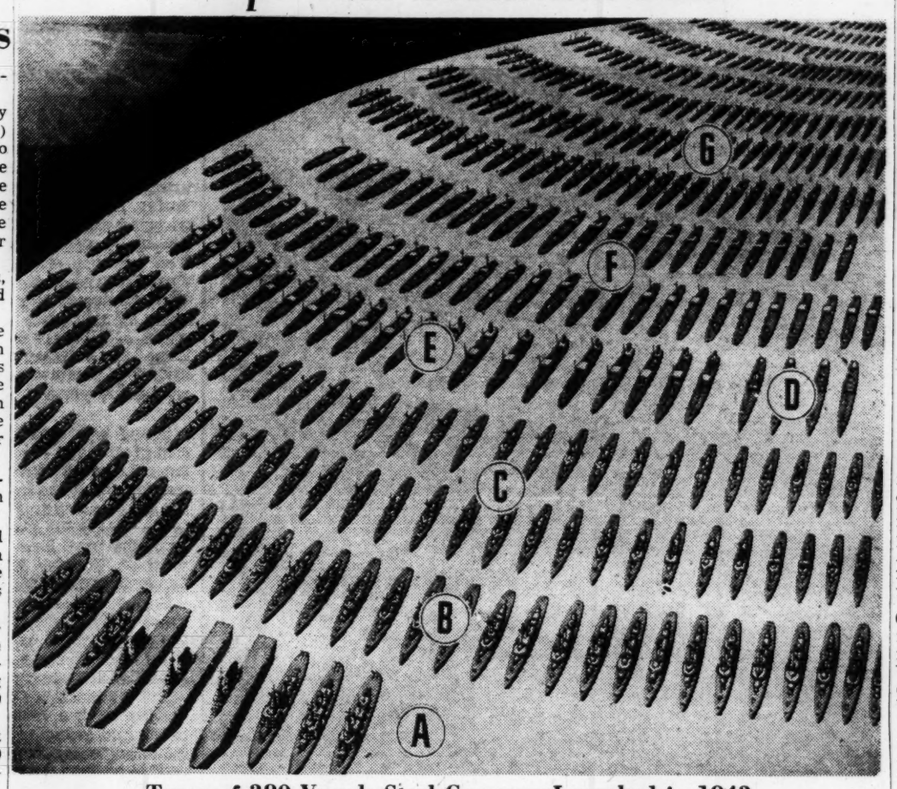
"We don't ever want to find ourselves so dependent on foreign sources as we were then."

Mr. Poage said he understood the guayule program had been curtailed last summer because land set aside for its growth was needed for food production.

Agriculture Department officials said they had drawn a "good average return" from mature guayule shrubs—harvesting 440 tons of raw rubber from 550 acres in California.

Guayule, a scraggly desert shrub, now covers about 32,000 acres in California with additional test plots in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona.

## Ships That Bethlehem Built




**Types of 380 Vessels Steel Company Launched in 1943**

**(A) 3 Aircraft Carriers and 6 Cruisers; (B) 37 Destroyers; (C) 64 Destroyer Escorts; (D) 4 Cargo Ships; (E) 20 Tankers; (F) 54 Landing Ships; (G) 192 Liberty Ships. These ships are equivalent in value to 1,000 Liberty Ships. The ships converted, repaired or serviced by Bethlehem Ship-Repair Yards during 1943 would make a fleet 20 times the size of the one shown above.**

# Tough Time Ahead Is Seen By Bethlehem Steel Head

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 6—"Our job ahead is a tough one," says E. G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Company, referring to war materials production during the coming months, in a letter to employees to be published in the Bethlehem Review this week. Changes in types of material, plus manpower shortage, were cited as the two chief problems.

Emphasizing the continued pressure for production, and the shortage of manpower, Mr. Grace said: "We shall need to keep on hiring."

He pointed out that the normal "influx of youth" no longer exists due to Selective Service and said that while Bethlehem is now employing around 9,000 returned soldiers "thousands more replacements will be needed from the civilian population, both men and women."

Bethlehem's 1943 production of ships is announced by classes for the first time. Previously the company had announced the total figure of 380 fighting and cargo ships produced in the year, a production equivalent in value to 1,000 Liberty ships. The different types in the 380, it is now learned, consisted of the following: 3 aircraft carriers, 6 cruisers, 37 destroyers, 64 destroyer escorts, 4 cargo ships, 20 tankers, 54 landing ships, 192 Liberty ships.

Concerning women employees, numbering about 20,000, the report says that at various plants and shipyards, buildings, training programs and special organizations have been set up with a women's counselor in charge to survey the jobs with an eye to their suitability for women or possibilities of adaptation. Women in Bethlehem operations are handling 53 types of manual work jobs.

### *Movie Stars Set Record For Servicemen's Shows*

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 6 (AP)—Twenty-nine motion picture personalities established a record of 540 performances before audiences of servicemen overseas during February, the Hollywood victory committee reported last night.

Numerous hospital appearances were made in addition to camp shows for groups ranging from a six-man gun emplacement to 20,000, the report stated.

# F. B. I. Arrests 30 in Miami On Racket Charge

MIAMI, Fla., March 6 (AP)—A series of governmental investigations brought a climax yesterday to a wartime Miami tourist season which was showing signs of subsiding after reaching boom proportions.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, led a personal inquiry which resulted in the arrest of 30 railway and hotel employees and one taxicab driver charged with running what Mr. Hoover termed a black market in railroad reservations.

They are accused of getting from $10 to $100 above regular prices for northbound tickets from desperate winter visitors who otherwise would be stranded here because all transportation agencies are overtaxed. Other arrests were promised this week.

A United States Senate Committee and the Office of Price Administration both moved to investigate reports of widespread rent profiteering and hiking of hotel rates above ceilings.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee, said at Washington that a committee investigator would check especially accommodations provided for soldiers and sailors and their families, and the prices charged.

A somewhat similar probe, aimed specifically at the rates being charged by some of Miami Beach's resort hotels, already is under way here by the OPA, Lawrence L. Schroeder, Jr., local Rent Control Director, revealed.

## Two Bridges Close Between U. S.-Canada

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 6 (AP)—Through traffic from New York State to Canada over Rainbow and Thousand Island bridges was halted yesterday as both remained closed for the second Sunday pending settlement of an inspectors' wage-payment dispute between the United States Treasury Department and bridge owners.

Rainbow Bridge which spans the Niagara River between Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ont., and the 90-foot international span of Thousand Island Bridge across the St. Lawrence from Wellesley Island, N. Y., to Hill Island, Ont., were closed at midnight March 4.

Persons wishing to cross at Niagara Falls were directed to nearby spans, and the Canadian and American spans of Thousand Island Bridge remained open.

The dispute arose after the Supreme Court ruled Jan. 3 customs' inspectors were entitled to overtime pay for Sunday work. The Treasury Department, which pays civil service inspectors, put them on a six-day week and notified bridge owners it would assign men to Sunday duty when they posted a $5,000 bond guaranteeing the department would be reimbursed for the overtime.

## *Diamonds in War Engage the Enemy*

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Diamonds are going to the battlefronts at sea as well as on land, the War Production Board said, disclosing at the same time first actual figures on the tremendously increased demand for the stones for industrial uses.

Estimating sales of industrial diamonds last year at 10,000,000 carats, contrasted with 7,833,000 carats in 1942 and 3,563,000 in 1941, the WPB said comparable statistics for prewar years were unavailable. As an indicator, however, of the mounting demand, the agency cited average annual import data which showed a 21-fold jump from 139,300 carats in the 1929-31 period to 2,925,300 in each of the three years, 1938-40.

Although only a small proportion of the total, the diamonds serving on the battlefronts are components of tools used in field and warship repair shops. In addition, the Army has mobile, diamond-equipped lens grinding units to meet the needs of glasses-wearing troops who constitute an estimated 15 per cent of Army personnel.

# Pastors Back Authors' Plea To Halt Raids on Reich Cities

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 6—A plea by Miss Vera Brittain, British author, to the United States and Britain to halt their aerial bombing of German cities is contained in the March issue of Fellowship, organ of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization.

The article, contained in a foreword to the journal, was seen as taking on added importance through having the support of prominent churchmen and leaders.

Among these were the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church; the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of Community Church; the Rev. Dr. John H. Lathrop, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Brooklyn; the Rt. Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence, Bishop of Western Massachusetts; the Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Bishop of Arizona; the Rev. Clarence I. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor of Christ Church; Oswald Garrison Villard, formerly Editor of the Nation and nationally known liberal, and Miss Winifred Wygal, National Religious Resources Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Brittain calls upon Christians of the United Nations to acquaint themselves with "the realities of what is being done in our name in Europe."

"In our time, as never before," she writes, "war is showing itself in logical colors. In the First World War, some shreds of the rules of war were observed to the end. Laws of war are intrinsically paradoxical: but so far as they went, they bore witness to the survival of some fragments of a Christian conscience among the combatants. But today these fragments are disappearing. The contesting parties pay little heed to the former decencies and chivalries save among their own comrades. Christian people should be moved to examine themselves concerning their participation in this carnival of death — even though they be thousands of miles away.

"Here, surely, there is a call for repentance, that we have not acquainted ourselves with the verities and realities of what is being done in our name in Europe; and surely Christian obligation calls upon us to pray incessantly to God, that He in his own way may bid the winds and waves of war be still."

Comment by persons outside the ranks of the men and women subscribing to Miss Brittain's appeal was to the effect that the United Nations were not the first to resort to aerial bombing of enemy cities nor were they first to use chemical gases in World War I; that the bombing of Berlin and other cities of Germany and Nazi installations in occupied countries had been deemed necessary by the United Nations High Command in order to shorten the war and bring victory to the forces of Christianity opposing the Nazi anti-Christian ideology.

## *Collector Checks Tired Taxpayers*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6 (AP)—Tax bills from the county collector's office here bear the printed instruction: "If you do not intend to pay this tax personally, please turn entire tax bill over to your authorized agent."

Collector Gus Caple received back from a taxpayer a $2.52 bill on which was written: "I do not intend to pay it. You can be my legal agent and pay it yourself if you want it paid. Personally, I'm tired of taxes."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# The Home Forum



## "Assurance for ever"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THOSE praying and working for permanent peace can find in the Bible this heavenly message (Isaiah 32:17): "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever." Right always triumphs, and the work of righteousness through the ages has brought peace and assurance to those willing to trust God completely and to place themselves in His care. Christians have the assurance that righteousness, the understanding of God, will eventually bring lasting peace to all the earth as men become receptive to the right and practice it.

When Jesus was asleep in the boat and a great storm arose, his disciples were afraid and awakened him. He calmed the storm-tossed sea with the words, "Peace, be still" (Mark 4:39), and rebuked his disciples for their lack of faith. Did not his rebuke imply that where Christ, Truth, is, no storm can destroy or overwhelm? Now, as then, Christ, Truth, is ever present and available. To experience its blessings and protection we need only reach out for and trust this higher power.

* * *

Christ, or Truth, is today quieting the tempest-tossed elements of the carnal mind, expressed in war, hate, sin, sickness, death. We can learn of this truth and how to apply it through the study of Christian Science. Many thousands testify to peace and health restored, sin and bad habits overcome, and the fulfillment of hope in their lives, through its ministrations. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (pp. 19, 20), "Christ walketh over the wave; on the ocean of events, mounting the billow or going down into the deep, the voice of him who stilled the tempest saith, 'It is I; be not afraid.'"

God is the only power. He is divine Love and is expressing Himself in goodness everywhere throughout His universe. Evil is not real, because it is not God-created. It is a falsity of material sense, which can destroy only itself. God's kingdom is the only real kingdom, and Jesus said this kingdom is "within you." As we establish it in our own hearts, we shall help to bring it into evidence all around us. When we hear of unloving deeds, of aggression, of calamities, let us ask ourselves before accepting them as unalterable facts, "Is that the way God, divine Love, expresses Himself?" If not, these evils have no basis in reality. God's creation is spiritual, the expression or reflection of Himself. The real man is His image and likeness. God has no unlikeness.

* * *

Right where we are, we can all begin expressing greater good will toward others, and this will help to establish peace in our consciousness and thus in our surroundings; for our environment reflects our thinking. Thus peace will spread in an ever-widening circle. *"And Love is reflected in love,"* Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17); might we not also say that peace is reflected in peace? Eventually, all the earth will feel this influence.

We cannot measure the effects of even one loving thought, for divine Love is infinite.

Man as God knows him is His image and likeness and can never be less. It should not be hard to love man, the likeness of divine Love, Godlike in all his qualities, pure, gentle, unselfish, healthy, whole, and happy. The man of God's creating expresses these qualities, and if we ourselves would express them we must see them in others. An old proverb says, "What ye see, that ye be;" and is it not true? We tend to become like that which we are seeking and seeing. An unloving person often thinks everyone else is unloving. That is all he can see in his deluded state of thinking; while a loving individual sees love and kindness in others and so experiences nothing else.

* * *

God's law governs His universe. It is the law of harmony and peace. We all admit that the rhythm of the universe, seen in the action and order of the planets, is perfect. Then surely man, God's own reflection, His highest idea, who loves and thinks, must be governed by this same beneficent law. Mortals need to let go of their fearful carnal mind pictures, and efforts to make things go their way, and surrender to this law of God. Mankind will then find peace and good, for they will find that they reflect all that God is and has.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

## Tasting the Spring

FOR NO REASON that I can tell, as I began my daily stroll this morning the familiar seemed novel. At the south side of the cottage, the boughs of forsythia fountained and fell to earth in lines so lovely my eyes returned again and again as does the tongue to a feast. "One can taste the spring already," I said to myself, "in this snow-covered world." If old men taste snow before the first flurries of December, why cannot you and I taste spring in late February?

See how the rock oaks—whose trunks are surely obdurate—forget themselves and are crowned with branches and twigs well-budded against the somber sky. Among the boughs a chickadee moves in scallop-like flight, calling his own name insistently. The winter birds do not interrupt the peaceful silence. Rather, they distill the essence of the day. When I walk alone, one note from a nuthatch—and how he does hide from my eager eyes—only one clacking call, makes the tune for the morning.

I have taken to naming the days after the birds, because the colors of the forests and hills beneath our span of sky are too elusive to be described as gray-black, slate-gray, pearl-white. This morning I decided it was a chickadee day, with hues much like the plumage of the bird—his wings, his breast, his dark cap. But in three minutes it was a misnomer, so active are the winds and clouds of our mountain region. It had become a bluejay day.

F. R.

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK STELE FROM THE FOURTH CENTURY, B. C.

AMONG THE MOST beautiful carvings of ancient Greece are the finely composed commemorative reliefs. They were made in Greece from the primitive era onward, but the usage was terminated abruptly by an anti-luxury decree issued about 317 B. C., by Demetrios of Phaleron.

The classical collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York includes several steles, among them this specimen which was carved either at the end of the fifth or the beginning of the fourth century, B. C. A woman is seen in three-quarter view, one foot advanced, her drapery tightly drawn. The sculptor has kept the cut of her garments clearly articulate; and yet he was not so occupied with clarity of description that he could not attend simultaneously to a fluent and rhythmical dispensation of lines of drapery.

## Present Dimensions

FROM OUR CABIN WINDOWS, we see a certain dip in the hills to the south. A dip that always greens greenest of any hill-spot in spring. Not a large dip. From this distance, no larger than a not-large island. Not a deep dip—not a plate, not a bowl, but in between. Yet, for that charmed spot, largeness or deepness is never the meaningful dimension. What matters is May-June greenness, measuring off that place from all others in this world of hills. Or winter unbroken whiteness, like a frozen lake snowed-over. Or early spring softness of Chinese carpet, orchid woven into winter dun.

* * *

Sound was childhood's poignant dimension of spring at evening. Sound of frogs. Up from the swamp near the Culvert, up from marshy, cat-tailed banks of the river below the house, came frog-song. You played to it in the dampening grass. You came home to it from the next farm when the porch light went on. You fell asleep to it, in the pink bed in the pink room.

Spring comes now to our high dryish ranch—ridged above two canyons—without the dimension of frogs. Evening darkens to the sound of birds alone. No swamps, no cat-tailed river banks here.

But we know a place. Nine miles up the angling road, a little off the highway, between hills humping to the sky, is a marshy mountain valley. Frogs! There, spring is as it used to be, loud with croaking. There, a lostness suddenly returns.

* * *

When clouds cover tops of hills and mountains, canyons sink into a new dimension. Their sudden deeper depth always surprises. "Look! Did you ever know it dipped at *that* angle? Such a drop. So far under."

Is it because the eye naturally moves up, toward tops, toward the uneven edge-line between mountains and sky—and only when tops are lost, the eye moves down?

That is the way with the drop at the end of our long south pasture. We know it falls. In six miles from town, we are up almost two thousand feet. But that it falls like that! So fast. Plunging down under the weight of low-hanging sky. Yet plunging into that dimension only on days when "tops" are cloud-covered.

* * *

The dimension of birds is speed—more than size, more than weight. Generally, more than color or song.

Even at their most slow, birds are quick. Especially quick in fun and chase. Especially quick after rain, during a glistening lull, when they come flurrying down to peck, to make up for lost time. Quick eyes. Quick heads. Quick legs. You get almost worn out watching the quickness sometimes. Like blowing leaves.

After a raining
sparrows come thick,
like browning leaves
October makes quick;
like windy leaves
of sparrowy brown,
after a raining,
sparrows swoop down.

So quick. And so light. To hold a bird is to hold hardly anything.

Down the fireplace chimney, one comes by mistake. Swings around the room. Beats against the cabin windows where the brightness *looks* like outdoors. Hides behind the curtain.

But finally, gently, you catch it; cup it in your hands; carry it out. The hollow light bones of it, the almost weightless feathers, lie as the heaviness of nothing in your palm.

Open your hand, now. What has become of bird quickness in this ounce of silence? Has the heart stopped beating from fright? Zoop—it is gone! Gone like wind out of your hand. That arrow up there, that split in the blue sky—that is your bird.

* * *

On the nearest westward hill, which is also the nearest ranch to ours—up from the common fence, a clearing spreads fan-shaped over the slope. One hundred sixty acres—two hundred forty—it is hard to say. Always hard to say *how* many acres in a world of so many acres showing. As it is hard to say, when you look eastward from the top of Emancipation Hill, how many hundreds-of-miles touch how many other hundreds across the Colorado plains.

But does the real dimension of a nearest hill fit into figures? Into acres? Much more into feeling, into *look*. Not the arithmetic of square rods cleared there on the hill's cheek, but the feeling of *fan*, of rays converging toward a middle gully. Fan color, fan texture changing as spring moves around the clock to spring again. Fan handle of wild plum and cherry.

And, eastward, the dimension is not in hundreds of hundred-miles of plains, but in "ocean" out there. Or in blue velvet out there with green sun-streaks and fadings. Or in checkboard out there. Or in world-ending out there, when sky and earth mist together.

* * *

Rain on the cabin roof—a dimension of memory. Different places, different years tied by threads of rain. When you were young, on a rain-loud day, up in the attic so close under the blackened wet shingles, pelting drops popped corn on the roof. And now on the cabin, on like blackened-wet shingles, the same sound. The same close bouncing and popping.

That was over long ago, the attic. Over long before the homestead was sold, trunks moved out from the shadows and the old dining-room chairs were carted off, and the clothes and boxes and mounted deer heads. But not over, either. Space and time fuse in a dimension of memory—in rain on a shingled roof.

AILEEN L. FISHER

## *Water-Cry*

The snow
That rests for months
Deep-bosomed in high hills,
Still lies unmoving, waiting for
The call.

The call
Will come—from farms,
From seeds within the ground,
From sandy river bottoms and
Dry springs.

It will
Echo from far
Places where the sun strikes
And water does not flow in the
Parched earth.

It will
Rise up from roots
Of trees and dry grasses
On grazing land, and from the throats
Of birds.

The call
Will be carried
On swift wings of sunlight
Until snows heed the water-cry
Of earth.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

## *Willow Harp*

The strings of the willow harp
are silent
save for the snapping
of one as it breaks
under the glittering
silver ice burden
which covers the grass
and weighs down the boughs
bowing them taut
till the wind
lets its arrow
twang free of its bondage
and the strings of the harp
in this icy realm
quiver,
and snap,
and then quiver no more.

DAVID HUDSON

## "ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΙΩΝΑ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες προσεύχονται καὶ ἐργάζονται διὰ διαρκῆ εἰρήνην δύνανται νὰ εὕρουν εἰς τὴν Βίβλον τὸ ἑξῆς οὐράνιον διάγγελμα (Ἡσαΐας 32:17): "Τὸ δὲ ἔργον τῆς δικαιοσύνης θέλει εἶσθαι εἰρήνη· καὶ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς δικαιοσύνης, ἡσυχία καὶ ἀσφάλεια εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα." Τὸ δίκαιον θριαμβεύει πάντοτε, καὶ τὸ ἔργον τῆς δικαιοσύνης μέσῳ τῶν αἰώνων ἔχει φέρῃ εἰρήνην καὶ ἀσφάλειαν εἰς ἐκείνους οἵτινες θέλουν νὰ ἐμπιστευθοῦν τὸν Θεὸν ἐντελῶς καὶ νὰ θέσουν τοὺς ἑαυτούς των εἰς τὴν φροντίδα Του. Οἱ Χριστιανοὶ ἔχουν τὴν διαβεβαίωσιν ὅτι ἡ δικαιοσύνη, ἡ ἀντίληψις τοῦ Θεοῦ, θὰ φέρει ἐν τέλει διαρκῆ εἰρήνην εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν καθὼς οἱ ἄνθρωποι καθίστανται δεκτικοὶ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τὸ ἀσκοῦν.

"Οτε ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐκοιμᾶτο εἰς τὸ πλοῖον καὶ ἐγένετο μέγας ἀνεμοστρόβιλος, οἱ μαθηταί του ἐφοβήθησαν καὶ τὸν ἀφύπνισαν. Ἐγαλήνευσε τὴν τεταραγμένην θάλασσαν μὲ τὰς λέξεις, "Σιώπα, πεφίμωσο" (Μάρκος 4:39), καὶ ἐπετίμησε τοὺς μαθητάς του διὰ τὴν ἀπιστίαν των. Δὲν ὑπενόει ἡ ἐπιτίμησίς του ὅτι ὅπου ὁ Χριστός, ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι, ἀνεμοστρόβιλος δὲν δύναται νὰ καταστρέψῃ ἢ νὰ κατανίξῃ; Τώρα, ὅπως τότε, ὁ Χριστός, ἡ Ἀλήθεια, εἶναι πανταχοῦ παρὼν καὶ προσιτός. "Ἵνα δοκιμάσωμεν τὰς εὐλογίας καὶ τὴν προστασίαν του, χρειαζόμεθα μόνον νὰ ἀποταθῶμεν πρὸς τὴν ἀνωτέραν ταύτην δύναμιν καὶ νὰ ἐμπιστευθῶμεν αὐτήν.

* * *

Ὁ Χριστός, ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ἡσυχάζει σήμερον τὰ θυελλώδη στοιχεῖα τοῦ σαρκικοῦ νοός, ἅτινα ἐκφράζονται εἰς πόλεμον, μῖσος, ἁμαρτίαν, ἀσθένειαν, θάνατον. Δυνάμεθα νὰ μάθωμεν περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας ταύτης καὶ τοῦ τρόπου τῆς ἐφαρμόσεώς της διὰ τῆς μελέτης τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Χιλιάδες ἐπιμαρτυροῦν περὶ ἐπανακτηθείσης εἰρήνης καὶ ὑγείας, περὶ ἁμαρτίας καὶ κακῶν ἕξεων ὑπερνικηθέντων, καὶ περὶ ἐκπληρώσεως ἐλπίδος εἰς τοὺς βίους των, διὰ τῶν διακονιῶν της. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, λέγει εἰς τὸ Διάγγελμά πρὸς Τὴν Μητέρα Ἐκκλησίαν διὰ τὸ 1902 (σ.σ. 19, 20), "Ὁ Χριστὸς βαδίζει ἐπὶ τοῦ κύματος· ἐπὶ τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ τῶν συμβεβηκότων, ἀναβαίνων μὲ τὸ κῦμα ἢ καταβαίνων εἰς τὸ βάθος, ἡ φωνὴ ἐκείνου ὅστις ἡσύχασε τὴν τρικυμίαν λέγει, 'Ἐγώ εἰμι, μὴ φοβεῖσθε.'"

Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἡ μόνη δύναμις. Εἶναι θεία Ἀγάπη καὶ ἐκφράζει Ἑαυτὸν εἰς ἀγαθότητα πανταχοῦ καθ' ὅλον τὸ σύμπαν Του. Τὸ κακὸν δὲν εἶναι πραγματικόν, διότι δὲν εἶναι δημιουργημένον ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Εἶναι ψεῦδος τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως, τὸ ὁποῖον δύναται νὰ καταστρέψῃ μόνον τὸν ἑαυτόν του. Ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἡ μόνη πραγματικὴ βασιλεία, καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν ὅτι ἡ βασιλεία αὕτη εἶναι "ἐντὸς ὑμῶν." Καθὼς τὴν ἱδρύωμεν εἰς τὰς καρδίας ἡμῶν, θὰ βοηθήσωμεν νὰ τὴν φέρωμεν εἰς ἐκδήλωσιν παντοῦ πέριξ ἡμῶν. "Οταν ἀκούωμεν περὶ μισητῶν πράξεων, ἐπιθέσεως, καταστροφῆς, ἂς ἐρωτήσωμεν ἑαυτοὺς πρὶν τὰς δεχθῶμεν ὡς ἀναλλοίωτα γεγονότα. "Εἶναι αὐτὸς ὁ τρόπος δι' οὗ ὁ Θεός, ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, ἐκφράζει Ἑαυτόν;" Ἐὰν ὄχι, τὰ κακὰ αὐτὰ δὲν ἔχουν βάσιν εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα. Ἡ δημιουργία τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι πνευματική, ἡ ἔκφρασις ἢ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Ἑαυτοῦ Του. Ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσίς Του. Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν ἔχει ἀνομοιότητα.

* * *

Ἐκεῖ ἀκριβῶς ποὺ εἴμεθα, δυνάμεθα ὅλοι νὰ ἀρχίσωμεν νὰ ἐκφράζωμεν περισσοτέραν εὐδοκίαν πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους, καὶ αὐτὸ θὰ βοηθήσῃ νὰ ἱδρύσῃ τὴν εἰρήνην εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν μας, καὶ οὕτω εἰς τὸ περιβάλλον μας· διότι τὸ περιβάλλον μας ἀντανακλᾷ τὴν σκέψιν μας. Οὕτω ἡ εἰρήνη θὰ ἐκταθῇ εἰς ἕνα ἀενάως εὐρυνόμενον κύκλον. "Καὶ ἡ Ἀγάπη ἀνταναπαύεται εἰς τὴν ἀγάπην," γράφει ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), σ. 17· δὲν δυνάμεθα ἐπίσης νὰ εἴπωμεν ὅτι ἡ εἰρήνη ἀνταναπαύεται εἰς τὴν εἰρήνην; Ἐν τέλει, πᾶσα ἡ γῆ θὰ αἰσθανθῇ τὴν ἐπιρροὴν ταύτην. Δὲν εἰμποροῦμεν νὰ μετρήσωμεν τὰ ἀποτελέσματα οὔτε μιᾶς σκέψεως ἀγάπης, διότι ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη εἶναι ἄπειρος.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὅπως τὸν γνωρίζει ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἡ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις Του καὶ δὲν δύναται ποτὲ νὰ εἶναι ὀλιγώτερον. Δὲν ἔπρεπε νὰ εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ ἀγαπᾷ τις τὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὴν ὁμοίωσιν τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, Θεοειδῆ εἰς ὅλας τὰς ἰδιότητάς του, ἀγνόν, μειλίχιον, ἀφίλαυτον, ὑγιῆ, ἀσέραιον, καὶ εὐτυχῆ. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐκφράζει τὰς ἰδιότητας ταύτας, καὶ ἐὰν ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ θέλωμεν νὰ τὰς ἐκφράζωμεν πρέπει νὰ τὰς βλέπωμεν εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους. Μία παλαιὰ παροιμία λέγει, "'Οτι βλέπεις, αὐτὸ εἶσαι·" καὶ δὲν εἶναι ἀληθές; Τείνομεν νὰ γίνωμεν ὅπως αὐτὸ ποὺ ζητοῦμεν καὶ βλέπομεν. "Ενας ὅστις δὲν ἀγαπᾷ, συχνὰ ὑποθέτει ὅτι καὶ ὅλοι οἱ ἄλλοι δὲν ἀγαποῦν. Αὐτὸ εἶναι ὅλον ποὺ δύναται νὰ ἴδῃ εἰς τὴν ἠπατημένην κατάστασιν τῆς σκέψεώς του· ἐνῷ ἕνας φιλόστοργος ἄνθρωπος βλέπει ἀγάπην καὶ ἀγαθότητα εἰς ἄλλους καὶ οὕτω δὲν δοκιμάζει τίποτε ἄλλο.

* * *

Ὁ νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ κυβερνᾷ τὸ σύμπαν Του. Εἶναι ὁ νόμος τῆς ἁρμονίας καὶ εἰρήνης. Πάντες παραδεχόμεθα ὅτι ὁ ῥυθμὸς τοῦ σύμπαντος, ὅστις βλέπεται εἰς τὴν δρᾶσιν καὶ τὴν τάξιν τῶν πλανήτων, εἶναι τέλειος. Τότε ἀσφαλῶς, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἡ ἰδία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀντανάκλασις, ἡ ἀνωτάτη ἰδέα Του, ὅστις ἀγαπᾷ καὶ σκέπτεται, θὰ κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰδίου τούτου ἀγαθοεργοῦ νόμου. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι χρειάζονται νὰ παραιτήσουν τὰς πλήρεις φόβου εἰκόνας των τοῦ σαρκικοῦ νοός, καὶ τὰς προσπαθείας των νὰ κάμουν τὰ πράγματα νὰ πηγαίνουν ὅπως αὐτοὶ θέλουν, καὶ νὰ παραδοθοῦν εἰς τὸν νόμον τοῦτον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης θέλει τότε εὕρει εἰρήνην καὶ καλόν, διότι θὰ εὕρῃ ὅτι ἀντανακλᾷ πᾶν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι καὶ ἔχει.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## A Debt to the Greeks

TO THE GREEKS we owe the greater part of our poetic vocabulary, as well as our fundamental notions regarding verse in respect to movement, form, and classification. The very words "poet" and "poetry" are of Greek origin, signifying a "maker" and a "making."

The time-honored division of poetry into lyric, epic, and dramatic is of Hellenic origin. The lyric, or poetry sung to the accompaniment of the lyre, may be choral (from choros), or non-choral. The terms ode, hymn, psalm, anthem, doxology, idyl, elegy, threnody, epithalamium, panegyric, paean, and even epigram and epitaph, are all Greek words. So are music, melody, rhythm, strophe, tune with its alternate form tone, choir—a derivative of chorus—baritone, symphony, philharmonic, orchestra. . . .

The Greeks, too, have imposed upon Western civilization their notions of poetic form, and this, in spite of the fact that the verse of the Northern nations depends upon stress and not upon the classical quality. In our schools and colleges, however, English and American poems are scanned for their meter and classified in movement as dactylic, trochaic, anapaestic, iambic. We speak of pentameters and hexameters, of caesuras and catalectics, of Sapphics and Alcaics. In no other field is Greek influence more dominant than in that of poetics.

As in the age of Queen Elizabeth, Wyatt and Surrey, and Swinburne in Queen Victoria's time, so a few Americans have attempted to reproduce the Greek measures, not, however, with outstanding success. Poets like Sara Teasdale, Hilda Doolittle, and even Edgar Lee Masters have absorbed and reproduced, often wonderfully well, the Greek spirit, but seldom satisfactorily their poetic qualities. Robinson Jeffers is credited with having achieved the best results. Lawrence Clark Powell in his study of Jeffers quotes Herbert Klein as follows: "No other poet except Swinburne, has to my knowledge succeeded with the use of the quantity in English. Jeffers is well aware of both kinds of quantity. His classical training, rare among American poets, I believe, has made his ear conscious of quantity; his intelligence has enabled him to see how it is best to be used in the English language."—From "Ancient Greece in Modern America," by JOHN ROBERTSON MACARTHUR. (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944



# New Storm Clouds Darken Future of British-Arab-Jew Relations

## NWLB Upholds Guild In Membership Clause

**Board rules that since condition in union contract permits employee to decide whether he wishes to join union and no limit is placed on employer's 'hire-and-fire' power, freedom of press is retained.**

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—In an 8-to-4 opinion, supported by public and labor members and denounced by representatives of industry, the National War Labor Board has held that a maintenance-of-membership clause in a union contract affecting editorial and reportorial newspaper workers is not a violation of freedom of the press.

The majority opinion held that since such a clause permits an employee to decide whether he wishes to join a union, and since no limitation is placed upon an employer's right to hire or fire a worker, the maintenance clause "is not an abridgement of the freedom of the press in contravention of the First Amendment of the Constitution."

The NWLB's standard union-maintenance clause provides that within 15 days after the Board's order is issued, a union member may withdraw from the union, but if he does not withdraw he is bound to maintain his membership for the duration of the contract.

The majority contended its position was supported by rulings of the Supreme Court and actions of Congress.

**Not Subject to Coercion**

Declaring at the same time that "unique considerations affect editorial and reportorial employees," the Board said it will order a special clause to be inserted in any maintenance-of-membership provision ordered by it involving the American Newspaper Guild, a Congress of Industrial Organizations-affiliated union of newspaper workers, which would state, as does a Guild constitutional provision, that a reporter shall not "be subject to any control or coercion" because of religion, political conviction, "or because of anything he writes for publication."

Because of the nature of a reporter's work, the majority opinion said, "we propose that if on the merits of a particular case involving publishers a maintenance clause is deemed appropriate a proviso should be expressly included implementing the principle of the Guild Constitution and giving to any employee covered by that constitutional provision who claims that he has been expelled from or penalized by the Guild because of his convictions or because of anything he wrote or failed to write for publication the absolute right to present all relevant facts in his defense before the impartial arbitrator provided for in the maintenance-of-membership clause."

Industry members in a dissenting opinion reiterated their opposition to the general principle of maintenance of membership and stated that "in ordering maintenance of membership for the Newspaper Guild results may be much more far-reaching. The editorial writer or reporter cannot help but feel certain restraint in his writing if he must maintain good standing with his union or lose his job as a result."

**Called "Gratuitous Attack"**

Labor members described the dissenting opinion as "a gratuitous unwarranted attack by the industry members of this Board on unions in general and the American Newspaper Guild in particular," adding:

"They seek to justify this approach by the general accusation that employees are dragooned into union membership and kept there by force. They know, or ought to know, that such a position cannot be defended."

The opinion, which the Board said will affect future consideration of newspaper cases, was issued specifically in the case of the Harrisburg, Pa., Patriot, which had objected to a WLB order to include a maintenance-of-membership clause in the paper's contract with the American Newspaper Guild, contending that insertion of the clause would unlawfully abridge freedom of the press. Publications which sided with the Patriot in arguments before the Board last October were the New York Times, Time, Inc., Scripps-Howard, Minneapolis Star Journal, Tribune and Daily Times, and the Washington Star.

## *Mississippi Leader In War Loan*

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Mississippi, with 154 per cent of its quota, was shown March 4 to have led the other states in the Fourth War Loan drive. North Dakota was close behind with 153 per cent.

The Treasury Department released the following state table on the month-long campaign which ended Feb. 15 with total sales of $16,730,000,000 as against a national quota of $14,000,00,000:

[The figures are in round millions of dollars; Series E bonds are those purchasable only by individuals.]

| | Series E | All Sales | Quota | PC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $42 | $123 | $93 | 132 |
| Arizona | 13 | 36 | 30 | 118 |
| Arkansas | 22 | 60 | 48 | 125 |
| California: | | | | |
| North | 129 | 409 | 408 | 100 |
| South | 141 | 489 | 436 | 112 |
| Colorado | 25 | 88 | 70 | 125 |
| Connecticut | 61 | 467 | 426 | 110 |
| Delaware | 7 | 48 | 43 | 111 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 34 | 110 | 95 | 116 |
| Florida | 41 | 162 | 121 | 134 |
| Georgia | 42 | 164 | 129 | 128 |
| Idaho | 13 | 29 | 24 | 122 |
| Illinois | 204 | 1,209 | 905 | 134 |
| Indiana | 81 | 292 | 233 | 126 |
| Iowa | 82 | 229 | 177 | 129 |
| Kansas | 51 | 137 | 112 | 122 |
| Kentucky | 36 | 127 | 104 | 122 |
| Louisiana | 33 | 127 | 96 | 132 |
| Maine | 16 | 66 | 59 | 113 |
| Maryland | 40 | 280 | 191 | 147 |
| Massachusetts | 112 | 827 | 794 | 104 |
| Michigan | 184 | 585 | 440 | 133 |
| Minnesota | 72 | 289 | 200 | 144 |
| Mississippi | 28 | 82 | 53 | 154 |
| Missouri | 70 | 360 | 282 | 128 |
| Montana | 17 | 42 | 31 | 135 |
| Nebraska | 40 | 110 | 94 | 117 |
| Nevada | 4 | 12 | 10 | 119 |
| New Hampshire | 10 | 58 | 41 | 127 |
| New Jersey | 110 | 781 | 600 | 130 |
| New Mexico | 9 | 21 | 16 | 129 |
| New York | 364 | 4,665 | 4,198 | 111 |
| North Carolina | 45 | 172 | 126 | 137 |
| North Dakota | 20 | 37 | 24 | 153 |
| Ohio | 178 | 806 | 672 | 132 |
| Oklahoma | 42 | 114 | 90 | 127 |
| Oregon | 44 | 129 | 99 | 130 |
| Pennsylvania | 224 | 1,069 | 978 | 109 |
| Rhode Island | 17 | 106 | 80 | 133 |
| South Carolina | 21 | 66 | 54 | 122 |
| South Dakota | 17 | 40 | 28 | 144 |
| Tennessee | 40 | 161 | 126 | 128 |
| Texas | 145 | 479 | 395 | 121 |
| Utah | 16 | 49 | 40 | 121 |
| Vermont | 6 | 34 | 27 | 125 |
| Virginia | 54 | 185 | 143 | 129 |
| Washington | 69 | 223 | 183 | 122 |
| West Virginia | 26 | 102 | 75 | 136 |
| Wisconsin | 70 | 336 | 258 | 130 |
| Wyoming | 8 | 17 | 12 | 140 |
| Territories and possessions: | | | | |
| Alaska | 2 | 4 | 2 | 202 |
| Hawaii | 11 | 33 | 19 | 175 |
| Other | 3 | 6 | 10 | 63 |
| Subtotal | $3,202 | $16,734 | $14,000 | 120 |
| Unallocated | −15 | −4 | | |
| Grand total | $3,187 | $16,730 | $14,000 | 120 |

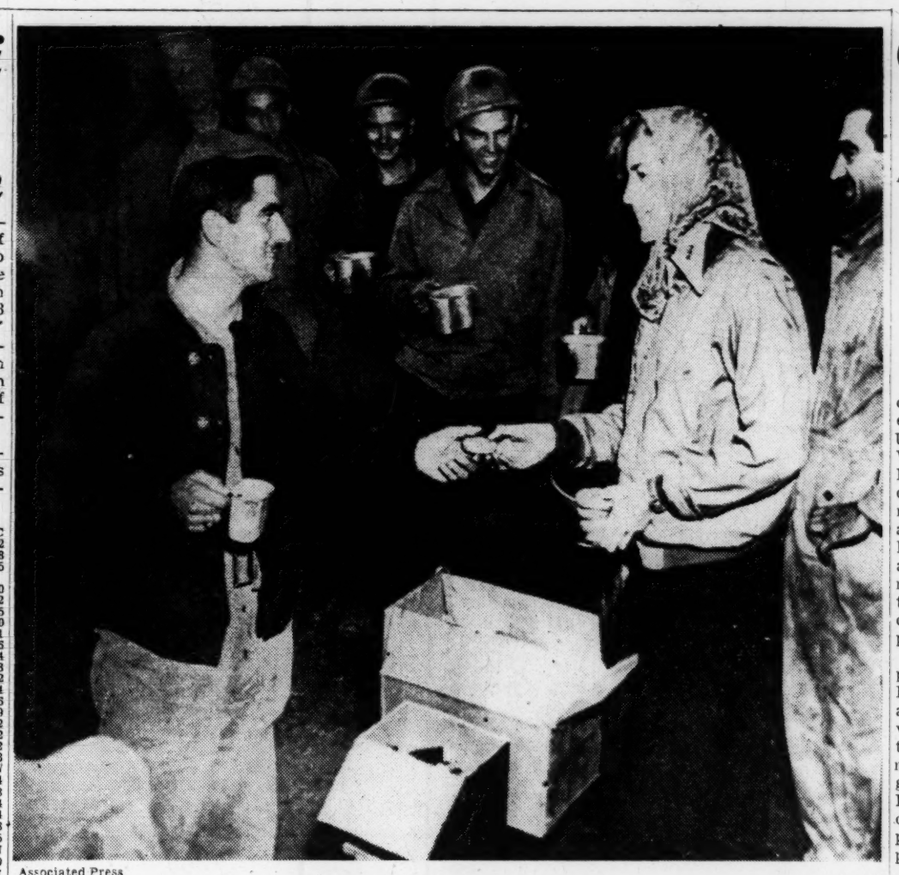
## *Youths' War Effort Rings Bell Twice*

CHICAGO (AP)—George Wolkhamer, Jr., his three young sisters, and George Cortilet were cited by South Side neighbors for scoring two bull's eyes on the home front.

The five youngsters last week collected waste paper, one of the nation's critical war materials. George's sisters, Herma, 12; Marie, 11, and Susan, 10, were the advance agents—scouting up new business. The two Georges, both 13, were the heavy men, manning a little wagon.

In four days, working after school and evenings, the boys collected 4,622 pounds of waste paper.

Mrs. Wolkhamer, amazed at the industry of the children, wondered if George had given up his hobby of building airplanes. He had not, and the idea of collecting the paper was to obtain funds.



Associated Press

**Support From Behind the Front**

**Red Cross Workers Elizabeth Coxe of Haverford, Pa., hands out doughnuts to smiling American soldiers in a bivouac area behind the front lines in Italy. Receiving his "ration" at left is Pfc. George Raffias of Lowell, Mass. Next to letters from home come these attentions.**

## 'Yanks' Welcome Red Cross Services

By Ronald Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater*

NAPLES, Italy, March 6—Next best to letters from home are the doughnuts and coffee served by the American Red Cross, according to "Yanks" at the front in Italy.

Doughnut machines are standard equipment in this war theater. They operate on a 24-hour basis, turning out more than 1,000 doughnuts an hour.

Smaller units are installed close up to the front lines. One of these, operated by three Red Cross girls and three GI's, kept turning out "sinkers" for seven consecutive days in a field shelled by German artillery.

The Red Cross Clubmobile Service hands out some 47,000 doughnuts a day to American soldiers in Italy. Its aim is to supply doughnuts and coffee to the entire Fifth Army.

**Sent to Anzio Beachhead**

One morning recently 5,000 doughnuts were sent up from Naples to the Anzio bridgehead. Night after night consignments travel up into mountains by mule with supplies for advanced troops of the main Fifth Army. One of the Red Cross girls was killed recently at the bridgehead when a German plane dropped bombs on the field hospital.

I mention the doughnut and coffee service of the Red Cross first because it is such a widely appreciated factor in making the boys feel that these civilian volunteers are sparing no effort to look after immediate needs. But it is only a small and relatively superficial part of the organization's work for the benefit of American Soldiers, Sailors, and airmen.

The Red Cross runs direct chains of assistance not only to men and women serving in the field, but also to homes where there are urgent financial and domestic problems. The links are Red Cross field representatives.

**Local Chapters Notified**

Red Cross men with regimental combat teams report there problems back to the Red Cross setup with the Army Headquarters.

The information is forwarded to Washington, and from there to Red Cross local chapters who can assist with these home problems.

This particular service is of great comfort to men in the hospitals of Italy whose sense of helplessness concerning home affairs is accentuated by their own misfortunes.

At hospitals, the Red Cross workers also help the men in many ways—keeping them in good heart, providing comforts and means of entertainment, such as games and records, and writing letters for them.

Two Red Cross representatives serve with each evacuation hospital, five with each general hospital.

**Field Service Branch**

This work is performed by the field service department of the Red Cross Military Welfare Branch. So is the Clubmobile service from cars which travel in all weathers to the units with refreshments.

I have been out with clubmobile units when giving talks to troops in bivouacs. The last time was the end of summer when the men were rewarded by a generous issue of ice cream.

The Red Cross Military Welfare Branch has established recreation centers well back of the lines. Some of these clubs are housed in impressive buildings. There is one where GI's can be seen relaxing, reading, playing table tennis, dancing and eating snacks in apartments formerly occupied by royalty. The club has ceiling murals and crimson and gilt chairs and sofas.

**Educational Courses**

In Italy, as in North Africa, the Red Cross also does its best to help GI's profit by educational opportunities and arranges trips to the ruins of Pompeii, Vesuvius, and other places of interest. It also co-operates closely with the Army Special Service in the provision of cinema and theatrical entertainment and lectures.

In discovering and helping to solve the problems of men in the field, the Red Cross works in close liaison with Army Chaplains to whom the soldiers frequently confide their problems.

Red Cross aid is a two-way affair. Investigations often originate from the other end—from homes where word has not been received from a boy for some time.

In cases of serious hardship, the Red Cross can make recommendations to military authorities which result in a man being sent home. And if the situation warrants he may get a dependency discharge if his family is otherwise stranded financially.

The Red Cross also has what is termed a War Relief Branch operating under the Allied Military Government to aid in the relief of civilians in liberated territories behind the Allied armies.

It hasn't done much as yet in Italy where the uncovering of hoarded supplies made substantial contribution to the pool for distribution to the needy. But it did an enormous amount in North Africa, distributing regular milk rations to children and clothes to families.

The chief Red Cross official in Italy is William E. Stevenson of New York City whom I well remember as a famous Oxford runner during his undergraduate days as a Rhodes scholar in England.

## Allied Ships Move Italians to Safety

*Recorded by CBS*

London, March 6

Italian women and children in the Anzio beachhead are taken to safer spots by Allied ships which have unloaded their supplies and "are ready for the return voyage," the British Radio reported today quoting one of its correspondents.

"When Allied ships have unloaded their war supplies and are ready for the return voyage, they take with them as many women and children as they can accommodate," the broadcast said.

"Vaughn Thomas, CBS correspondent, saw one batch being embarked a few days ago. They were assembled in a church, and our correspondent saw them being given food and water. A roll-call was taken and soon these women and children from the front-line areas were in lorries and on their way to the decks and safer quarters."

## Crisis Looms in Holy Land Unless Truce Is Renewed

**American move worries Arabs — Tension rises in Moslem world—Oil deal may be affected.**

**U. S. Congress expected to drop resolve asking that Palestine again be opened to Jews.**

By Joseph G. Harrison

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East*

CAIRO, March 6—The thorny question of Palestine has become even more prickly following United States Senator Robert F. Wagner's suggestion that the Holy Land be opened up to greatly increased Jewish immigration. It now seems possible there will be a new crisis in the three-way relationship of the British, Arabs and Jews in Palestine if some means are not found for renewing the truce which has kept that country reasonably quiet for the past four years.

This evidence of American support for the Jewish side of the Palestinian argument—something about which the Arabs have been worried for a long time—appears to have come at rather a bad moment. It coinsides with a marked growth in tension inside the Holy Land which has been the object of quite a bit of concern on the part of officials responsible for peaceful conditions there.

Although the situation in Palestine still is much better than it was during the turbulent 1930's, there have been numerous signs of late of mounting unrest. At the present, much of this uneasiness is traceable to a deepening split within the ranks of the Jews themselves rather than to any greatly aggravated hostility between the Jews and the Arabs.

**Rift Between Jews**

So far as can be learned, this rift within the Jewish community was caused by disagreement between radical and conservative elements on both political and economic questions. Not only are the radicals believed to want a greater measure of socialization of Jewish-owned land in Palestine, but, they also are more inclined to use violent methods to strengthen the Jewish position there.

It is reliably reported that these two Jewish groups have already had several clashes and that some property belonging to conservative individuals and societies has been destroyed.

Meanwhile, neutral officials connected with Palestine express concern lest such interventions as that by Senator Wagner lead to renewed outbreaks between Jews and Arabs by encouraging one side and upsetting the other. It always has been openly recognized that the Palestine question is a long way from being settled and that only the most skillful statesmanship could prevent a return to the more open hostility which existed during the 1930's.

**Pan-Arab Movement**

Meanwhile, some observers are wondering what influence present developments regarding Palestine will have on the pan-Arab movement. It will be recalled that several leading Arab chiefs have declared they would not participate in the scheme for union of all Arabic-speaking countries so long as the position of the Arabs in the Holy Land was unsettled. Some persons believe, however, that any crisis in the situation of the Arabs there might have the opposite effect, since it might convince the Arab world its best chance of aiding its Moslem brothers in Palestine lay in unified strength.

In any event, we probably will know shortly, since it now seems possible that next month will see a general conference in Cairo attended by representatives of most of the Arab states. It will be the task of this meeting to determine what form, if any, pan-Arab union should take.

There also has been some question whether American intervention in the Palestine problem might not harm United States chances in regard to Middle Eastern oil. The Arab world is extremely touchy on the subject of Palestine, since, like the Christians and Jews, they consider it sacred soil. There is an outside chance that if they felt the United States were interfering unduly in the Arab-Jewish question, they might be less inclined to permit the United States to go through with oil projects now under discussion.

An interesting commentary on the Palestine affair appeared in this morning's paper. It is an extract from the Morning News of Calcutta and predicts, "The British promise to end Jewish immigration at the end of this month will be postponed under pressure of Americans with the pretext that it is a humanitarian request."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Congress has about decided not to try to interfere with the British Government's rigid limitation on the flow of Jewish immigrants into Palestine.

A resolution putting Congress on record opposing British plans to stop such immigration completely on March 31 is expected to be shelved because of opposition voiced by the Chiefs of Staff and by the State and War Department.

The resolution is pending in the Foreign Affairs Committee of both houses.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, went before the Committee and objected to adoption of the resolution, warning that it would disturb United Nations relations with the Arabs to an extent that prosecution of the war might be hampered.

The resolution would have urged Great Britain to abrogate the Malcolm McDonald White Paper of 1939 and to re-establish Palestine as a haven and national homeland for the Jews in accordance with the principles laid down by the Balfour Declaration of 1917.

**Jewish Immigration Limited**

The British White Paper of 1939 limited further Jewish immigration into Palestine to 75,000 persons and provided that all Jewish immigration was to cease March 1, 1944. About 30,000-odd certificates of entrance are left and the British Parliament has provided that these may be used after April 1 if approved by the will of the Arab majority.

Further opening of Palestine as a Jewish homeland was one of the exploratory jobs presented to the War Refugee Board recently established by President Roosevelt, but thus far this board has not announced any concrete achievements.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York recently estimated before a congressional committee that 90 per cent of the Jews in the United States are in favor of establishment of a Jewish homeland. He argued that the "Arabs have done next to nothing for the United Nations in this time of crisis," whereas thousands of Palestine Jews had enlisted under British military command.

At the present time, the United States State Department is negotiating with the Arabian Government for rights to build a pipe line across its territory in order to develop rich oil lands for which American companies pay the Arabian landowners royalties.

**Refugees in Middle East**

Nearly 50,000 refugees, many of them Jews, have escaped to the Middle East during the last three years and are being fed there by the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration, a British group, soon to be taken over by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. If places for these Jews are not found in Palestine, UNRRA will make plans to return them to their homes when the war is over or will turn them over to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees for permanent resettlement in South America or elsewhere.

While Congress was effectively impressed by General Marshall's executive-session plea for non-interference in Middle East political problems, some resentment was expressed over a cable from the Iraq Parliament informing Congress that the resolution was equal to a "request that the United States of America declare war on the Arabs of Palestine."

Senator Robert R. Wagner (D) of New York, Jewish member of the committee, protested, "Congress for over a century has decided questions on its own without interference from foreign countries."

## G.O.P. to Confer With Farmers On Drafting of Farm Program

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Republican Party has called a conference of farm organization leaders at Chicago, April 3 and 4, to work out a "comprehensive agricultural platform" for submission to the Republican National Convention in June.

Traditionally, Republican Middle Western farmers swung over to Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, a year marking the depths of agriculture's worst depression, and supported him again in 1936. Although the Democrats won a big share of the Middle Western States in 1940, farmer support of the Party was by a narrower margin. In the 1942 Congressional elections and in subsequent elections Republicans have staged significant victories.

This change has been attributed by leaders of both parties to farmer dissatisfaction with the Administration's farm policies, particularly its wartime policies. Hence, the Republicans are anxious to capitalize on the situation.

The Chicago conference will be conducted by the Committee on Agriculture of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council, of which Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa is Chairman.

Spokesmen for such farm organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Farmers' Union, and National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, have been invited to attend.

All these organizations, with the exception of the Farmers' Union, have been sharply critical of President Roosevelt's wartime policies and programs affecting farm prices, particularly food subsidies. Administration leaders, on the other hand, say they are ready and willing to go before farmers on a platform supporting such subsidies. They say they do not believe the farm organizations reflect the views of the rank and file of farmers.

In announcing the Chicago Conference, Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, took a rap at the Administration's farm policies.

"It is common knowledge," he asserted, "that the New Deal through its planned economy, regimentation and regulation has created a state of chaos on the farm front."

### None Named Yet

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House Minority Leader, who has been mentioned as the probable choice for Chairman of the Republican National Convention, said that as far as he knew no selection had been made.

The convention opens in Chicago on June 26.

## House Group Closes Probe Of Racial Equality Pamphlet

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The House Military Affairs Committee closed the books today on a secret investigation of Army plans to distribute 55,000 copies of a pamphlet on racial equality, but kept an eye on a Government warehouse to make certain that the books stay there.

Titled "The Races of Mankind," the pamphlet was published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., of New York City and was prepared by Prof. Ruth Benedict and Dr. Gene Weltfish, identified on the title page as associated with the Department of Anthropology of Columbia University.

Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky said the War Department abandoned plans to distribute the book in connection with its orientation courses after the Committee threatened to "expose the motives behind this book." The purpose of the pamphlet, he declared, was to teach racial equality, especially the equality of white men and Negroes.

What irked Mr. May and other committee members was what the Kentuckian said was a claim in the book that surveys indicated the average Negro in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts was the intellectual equal of the average white resident of Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

Committee members said the book had been banned from USO centers and its distribution then was promoted by the C. I. O. War Relief Committee. When the Army purchased 55,000 copies, Mr. May said, the Committee decided to investigate.

Army spokesmen claimed the pamphlet never was intended for general circulation among soldiers but was to have been distributed among officers teaching orientation courses as background material to refute the Nazi "super race" theory.

Because some of the material was found inadequate, the Army said, the book was not distributed and the 55,000 copies were stored in a warehouse. The decision to hold up distribution, spokesmen added, was made before the Committee investigated.

## *G-Girls Serve as Aids of F. B. I. In Vital Field of Communications*

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Now it's the G-girl.

It's O. K. to report now that women have been serving for several months in one of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's most vital activities . . . its communications system.

About 50 of them are radio operators working in the networks which the F. B. I. has set up in its wartime capacity as a clearing-house in espionage and sabotage matters.

In addition, F. B. I. has employed women to operate the short-wave station located at headquarters here and used by the F. B. I. in the District of Columbia area.

Although more than half of F. B. I.'s personnel of 13,000 are women, these are mostly doing clerical work.

Not all types of communications are open to women. Some, for instance, necessitate continued use of men because of hazards or special problems.

One of the principal networks utilizing women radio operators handles communications between F. B. I. headquarters and its territorial offices at San Juan, Puerto Rico; Honolulu, Hawaii, and Anchorage, Alaska.

The women operators are recruited from F. B. I. clerical personnel.

They are taught the fundamentals of electricity, radio transmission, care of equipment, and operating procedures.

An important factor in their selection is willingness to travel, to accept assignments in any part of the United States or its insular possessions, and to work on a day, evening, or midnight shift as may be required.

## *Ohioan Pilots First 'Fort' Over Berlin*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6 (AP)—Mrs. William Owen, mother of Lieut. William Owen, Jr., pilot of the first American Flying Fortress over Berlin in the March 4 raid, said she had just started a letter to her son when informed of his distinction at her home here.

"We have been wondering if you were in Saturday's raid over Berlin," Mrs. Owen said her letter began.

Young Owen was a sophomore at Ohio State University when he entered the service June 8, 1942. He received his wings at Lubbock Field, Texas, on Feb. 16, 1943.

## *Fourth-Term Jokes Tickle President*

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The most complete turnout of the nation's war leaders since Pearl Harbor ate unrationed duck and traded off-the-record political wisecracks with the Capital's press March 5 at the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents Association.

President Roosevelt, attending the only party outside the White House which he allows himself in wartime, sang loudly when entertainers called for audience participation and laughed even more loudly at fourth-term jokes which flew thick all evening.

With proceeds going to the President's favorite philanthropy, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the affair drew volunteer entertainment of a headline value on a par with the names at the head table. Stars of music, stage, radio, and screen took part.

The National Broadcasting Company arranged the show.

"I don't think just that sort of show ever was put on before," commented Paul Wooton of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, retiring President of the Correspondents Association, who was succeeeded by Merriman Smith of the United Press.

Mr. Wooton agreed with other officials of the Association that headliners couldn't be picked out. The list included Fritz Kreisler, violinist; Bob Hope of Radio, movies, and armed services camps all over the world; and Gracie Fields, British comedienne.

The Army and Navy contributed a share to the proceedings, the Army flying Mr. Hope in from Mobile, Ala., through soupy weather only 20 minutes before he went on the stage, and the Navy providing a band.

The head table list read like a directory of top officialdom.

The proceedings ran all the way from Mr. Hope's insistence that the highest ambition left to American youth is the Vice-Presidency; to a solemn toast to the armed forces with which Mr. Roosevelt closed the evening after a brief, off-the-record, extemporaneous speech.

Among Mr. Hope's prize remarks were these:

"I was late getting here because we flew through the mud all the way from the West Coast, and then I was on the bottom layer of the taxi. I was afraid the invitation to the dinner would never come. I thought it had been vetoed by Barkley.

"At the last military conference between Roosevelt and Churchill, they discussed where and when to attack the enemy and how to keep Eleanor out of the crossfire.

"I liked England. It's a grand place. The girls whistle back at you there."

## Colgate Charter Praised For Its Fundamentals

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—A message from President Roosevelt, which extolled the 1819 Charter of Colgate University as "one of the clearest and most precise" expressions of the principles for which free men are fighting, marked the College's 125th anniversary celebrated by alumni throughout the country in a coast-to-coast radiocast.

Forty Colgate alumni clubs met simultaneously in cities ranging from New York to Los Angeles to hear the National Broadcasting Company network symposium on which the President's message was read.

## *Last Brooklyn Bridge El Takes Sentimental Run*

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—A shivering band of sentimentalists withstood bitter winds yesterday to catch an elevated train from Manhattan to Brooklyn—the last train to travel over historic Brooklyn Bridge before service was discontinued after 46 years.

A battery of photographers recorded the event as 200 persons crowded on the six-car train.

Service now will be only by subway, under the East River, or by trolley car across the Bridge.

## Bombing of Reich Start of Invasion, British Are Told

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Home Security Ministry, told a labor meeting yesterday that the air bombardment of Germany already had begun the western invasion and "if the people in this country do not realize it, the Germans do."

"No marching troops ever have been able to do the amount of devastation that is being done in Germany by the RAF and the American Air Forces," she said.

Referring to recent German raids on London, Miss Wilkinson said enough incendiary bombs were dropped in February to have caused fires as big or even worse than those of 1940 and 1941, but of the bomb victims "not one has showed signs of jitters."

The Secretary said the incendiaries did not get a grip "because of London's fire services and civil defense workers. They have done a fine job."

*Stories You Can Read for Yourself*

# For Children

*Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest*

*A Monday Page*

## Penny Earns Some Pennies

By Carolyn Haywood
Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

One day, shortly before Christmas, Penny and his mother were shopping. As they were walking home, they passed a jewelry shop. Penny and his mother stopped to look in the brightly lighted windows.

"Mother," said Penny, "if you could have anything at all in the window, what would you choose?"

Mother looked over the window very carefully and said, "I would choose that watch," she replied. "The one that is shaped like a heart."

"That's what I would choose, too," said Penny. "I like hearts."

As they walked away from the window, Penny said, "Would you like to have it for Christmas, Mother?"

"It would be very nice," said Mother.

"Well, maybe I'll buy it for you," said Penny.

Mother laughed. "I'm afraid you would find it too expensive, dear," she said.

"Maybe I could earn the money to buy it for you," said Penny.

Mother squeezed her little boy's hand and said, "Some day, when you are a great big man, like Daddy, you can buy one for me."

The next day, Penny was watching some of the older boys play ball. One boy, whom they called Peter, was the best ball player of the group. When the game was over, one of the boys called out, "Hey, Peter! Can you come over to my house, tomorrow, after school?"

"I can't," replied Peter, "I have to deliver my newspapers, after school."

### A New Salesman

The next morning, Penny saw Peter in the school yard. Penny went up to him and said, "I'd like to sell newspapers."

"I think you're too little," said Peter, sitting down on the school steps.

Penny sat right down beside him. "I want to buy my Mother a Christmas present," said Penny.

"Oh," said Peter.

"Do you think I could sell 'em?" said Penny.

"Well," replied Peter, "I know a good corner where nobody sells 'em."

"Do you have a corner?" asked Penny.

"No, I don't have a corner," replied Peter. "I just take my papers in my express wagon and deliver them to my customers."

"Do you make a lot of money?" asked Penny; his eyes growing very big.

"I do pretty good," said Peter, "counting the presents I get from my customers at Christmas."

Penny's eyes grew very big. "You get presents from your customers!" he exclaimed.

"Yep!" said Peter.

Just then, the bell rang and the two boys parted.

### Peter and Penny

The next day, Penny watched for Peter in the school yard. At last he saw him. He went up to Peter and said, "Peter, where is the corner, where I could sell newspapers?"

"Well, if you really want to," said Peter, "I'll take you over. When do you want to start?"

"Oh, I can start today," said Penny.

"Okay!" said Peter. "I'll meet you at the front door, right after school."

When school was over, Penny was the first one out of the door.

"Come on," said Peter. "We have to get our papers. How much money do you have?"

"Money?" said Penny. "I haven't any money."

Peter stood stock still. "Well, you have to buy the papers before you can sell them," he said.

"You have to buy them!" exclaimed Penny.

"Sure!" said Peter. "You buy them for two cents apiece and sell them for three cents. That way, you make a cent on each sale."

"Oh!" said Penny. "Well, I guess I can't sell any, 'cause I haven't any money to buy the papers."

"Well," said Peter. "I'll buy you twelve papers. That will be twenty-four cents. Then after you sell 'em, you can give me back the twenty-four cents. Okay?"

"Okay," said Penny.

The boys hurried along. Soon they came to a little store. Outside of the store stood a crowd of boys. Just as Peter and Penny joined the group, a newspaper truck stopped in front of the crowd.

Peter ran into the store and brought out his express wagon. "I park it here," he said to Penny.

When Peter stepped up to the truck, he said, "Twelve extra tonight."

The man threw the papers into Peter's wagon. "Come on," said Peter, turning to Penny.

Penny trotted along beside Peter. He had no idea where he was.

They walked several blocks to a corner where a streetcar stopped. "Now, this is the corner," said Peter. "You ought to make out pretty good here."

Peter poked the twelve papers under Penny's arm. "I gotta hurry now," he said.

Penny was all alone now, standing on the corner. He held tightly to his newspapers. Soon a man came up to him and held out three cents.

### Penny's First Sale

Penny was so pleased that his face got pink and his ears pinker. "Thanks," he said, as he handed the man the paper.

"You're a little tike to be selling papers," said the man.

"I'm going to buy my Mother a Christmas present," said Penny.

"You are?" said the man. "That being the case, I'll buy two papers."

Penny thought this was wonderful. He handed the man another paper and pocketed the three cents. "Thank you," said Penny, grinning from ear to ear.

In a few moments, another man came up to Penny. He, too, handed him three cents. Penny handed over a paper and said, "I'm going to buy my Mother a Christmas present."

Penny guessed that the man didn't hear him because he walked off without a word.

It was a long time before anyone else came. Soon the street lamps were on. Penny began to wonder whether he was ever going to sell another paper.

After a while a man came over to him. He handed Penny a nickel. Penny knew that he had to give the man some change, but he didn't know just how much. He handed the man a penny. As he did so, Penny said, "I'm going to buy a Christmas present for Mother."

"Is that so?" said the man. "Well, that doesn't make a newspaper cost four cents. Where is my other penny?"

Penny reached into his pocket and handed over the other penny.

More and more people were getting off of the streetcars now but no one seemed to want a paper.

Suddenly, Penny felt lost. He had no idea where he was and

he had no idea how to get home. He felt a big lump in his throat and tears smarted his eyes.

And then, out of the legs of the crowd, Peter appeared. Peter with his express wagon. "How are you doing?" asked Peter.

"All right," said Penny, blinking back the tears.

"How many have you got left?" Peter asked.

"Eight," said Penny.

"Eight!" exclaimed Peter. "Say, you should have been sold out long ago! Here, give me some of them."

### Brisk Business

Peter took six of the papers. He spoke to the men who passed. "Paper, Sir?" he would say. "Evening paper, Mister?"

Penny watched Peter, open-mouthed. In no time at all, Peter had sold the six papers. "See," he said. "You gotta call 'em out."

Penny went up to the next group of people and called out, "Paper, Mister? Paper?"

In a few moments he had only one left.

"Now, you're doing good," said Peter.

Penny felt quite excited now, with only one paper left to sell. He ran up to a tall man and called out, "Paper, sir? Evening paper?"

The man stopped and looked down. "Penny!" he cried. "Penny, what are you doing?"

"Why, Daddy!" cried Penny "I'm selling papers, Daddy."

Daddy stooped down. "Penny," he said, "Mother and I have looked everywhere for you. Why did you do this, Penny? We thought you were lost."

"I've been earning money, Daddy. I'm going to buy Mother a watch for Christmas."

"Goodness gracious!" said Daddy. "How did you get the papers?"

"Peter bought them for me," said Penny, as Peter came up.

"Well, Peter, that was very generous of you. How much does Penny owe you for them?" said Daddy.

"Twenty-four cents," replied Peter.

"Let's see what you have in your pocket, Penny," said Daddy.

Penny pulled all of the change out of his pocket. "It's a lot, isn't it, Daddy?" he said.

"Well, it won't be so much when you pay Peter back," said Daddy, as he picked out twenty-four cents and handed it to Peter.

Penny looked a little crestfallen "All that, Daddy?" he said.

"Yes," said Daddy, "the rest is yours."

"I guess it isn't enough to buy a watch for Mother, is it?" said Penny.

"Well, no," answered Daddy, "but come along now. We must hurry home to Mother."

On Christmas morning, under the tree, there was a pile of packages for Mother. Sitting right on top was a small package. Penny stood by his tall Daddy and watched Mother open the package. When she lifted the lid of the box there was the watch that she had chosen in the jeweler's window. There was a card inside of the box, too. The card said, "Christmas love to Mother, from her two workingmen."

(Read about Patsy's and Penny's picnic in the meadow next Monday)

## Mr. Mocking Bird and the Turtle

Mr. Mocking Bird was out for his usual morning exercise, one fine day, when he noticed Mr. William Woodpecker putting up signs on all the trees. He would drill little holes in the trunk and then put little wooden pegs in to hold the signs up. Every now and then he would find a nice, juicy worm which he would put in his pocket, evidently to take home to Mrs. Woodpecker and the boys.

"What's this all about?" Mr. Mocking Bird inquired of his friend.

"Why, this is advertising the concert for Mrs. Dove. You know her husband got lost in the wheat fields, and till he finds his way back home it is quite a task for her to raise the twins alone. So all the fine singers of Featherdale have offered to sing at this affair, and we will make a small charge for it, in order to lay up some food for her and the children. It's a wonder they haven't asked you to sing. Come to think of it, I guess Mrs. Chickadee and Miss Swallow are on their way to your house now. They passed here only a few minutes ago."

Sure enough, just as he went in the back door of his house there was a rap at the front door. When he opened it there stood Mrs. Katrinka Chickadee and Miss Susie Swallow. "Good morning!" he said a little impatiently, and did not ask them in, as he usually did.

Mrs. Chickadee stammered a little as she stepped forward and asked him if he would sing at the concert for Mrs. Dove. Miss Swallow was so upset by his coldness that she almost ran down the steps, but decided to wait, at least, for his answer.

"I'm sorry," he said, "but I have another engagement." And he drew himself up in a most imposing fashion.

"But you've always sung for us," Miss Susie Swallow said, shyly. "Everyone will be so disappointed."

"I hate to have them miss my fine voice," he replied, "but after all, one of my talents should not waste his time around a little country place like this. The King is having a tournament to discover the finest voice in all the world, so you see I cannot afford to miss this opportunity." Then, bowing politely, he said, "Good day, ladies!"

### Journey to the King

The next morning, he was off at daylight. He did not take time to inquire which way to go, but he had heard that the King's palace was to the north of Featherdale, so set off in that direction.

On and on he went till it was almost night. Still no sign of the palace. At last he stopped to rest. "Perhaps someone will come by who knows the way," he thought, as he made himself comfortable on a limb.

But darkness came, and still no creature whom he might ask to direct him had passed by. Sadly, he shut his eyes and went to sleep.

The next morning he had just started off on his flight when he noticed a turtle down in the road. "Now why couldn't someone come along who'd be some good to me?" he asked himself. "That slowpoke wouldn't even know there is a King's palace!"

"Oh, you poor thing!" he said to the turtle. "That dust must be terrible. I wish you had my wings."

"That can never be!" the turtle answered. "But it is very kind of you to wish it."

"Isn't there something I can do for you?" Mr. Mocking Bird asked.

"I would like very much to hear you sing, if it isn't too much trouble," the turtle said.

"I should say it isn't too much trouble!" Mr. Mocking Bird replied. And he sang several of his most beautiful songs.

### Mr. Turtle's Admiration

When he had finished Mr. Turtle said, "My, my! You have a beautiful voice. Your friends must feel very fortunate to be able to hear your songs all the time."

Mr. Mocking Bird felt a little ashamed, for he remembered how he had refused to sing for his friends. He began to wish he could get back to Featherdale in time to sing at the concert for Mrs. Dove.

"Now, I would be very happy to do something for you," Mr. Turtle said. "But I don't suppose there is anything a turtle can do for a great singer like you."

"Oh, but there is something you can do for me. That is, if you can tell me of a short cut to Featherdale."

"I do know a shortcut," Mr. Turtle replied. "Just fly straight into the sun and you'll be there in no time."

Mr. Mocking Bird thanked him very much and set off towards the west. He could hardly wait to get back home and sing at the concert for the benefit of Mrs. Dove and her babies.

"It's funny," he mused, as he flew along, "how much happier I am now than I was as I flew away from Featherdale!"

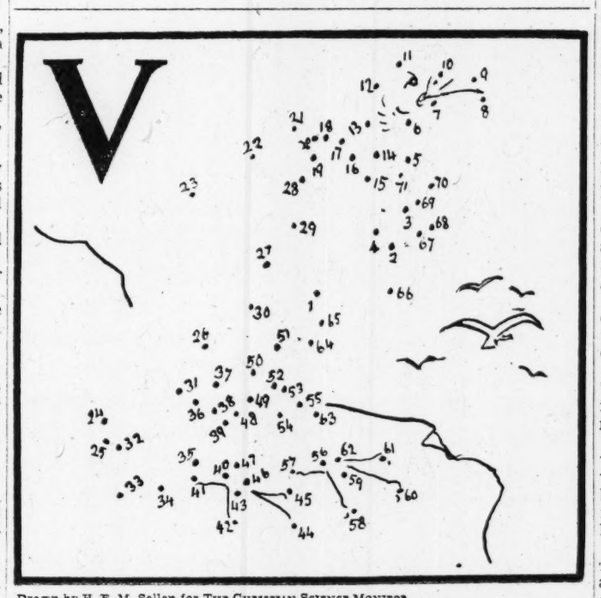
## *Winter Wraps*

The titmouse wears a parka-hood
And jacket out to play,
The nut-hatch has a warm black snood
And snow-suit, white and gray.

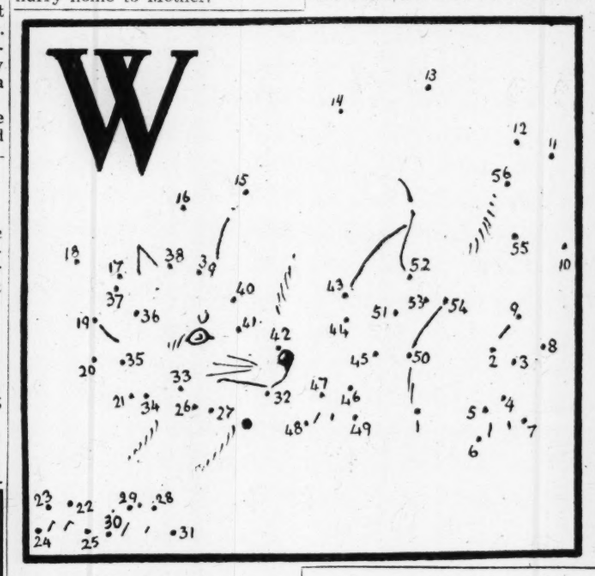
The cardinal goes snug and warm
In bright red flannels dressed,
The blue-jay has a shoulder cape
That snaps above his vest,

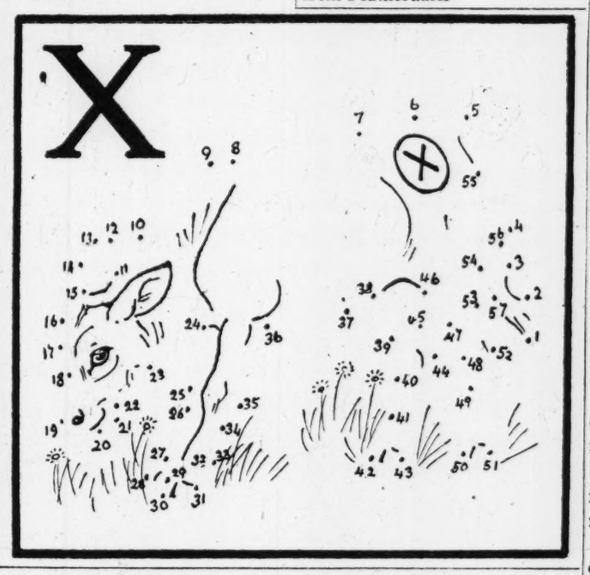
But the brave little chickadee
Just tucks his muffler in,
And wears his last year's black beret
That ties beneath his chin.

CLAIRE DUMOND



Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR





## Answers to Puzzles

We are listing below the answers to the puzzles which appeared on this page on February 21, and which we omitted last Monday.

### Missing Word Verses

Mates, teams, tames, meats.

### Writer's Puzzle

1. Desk; 2. pen; 3. ink; 4. pad; 5. stamp; 6. chair.

### Riddle-me-Ree

In-no-cent.

## Hidden Animals Alphabet

**What animals are hiding in these squares? The letters will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answers to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3, and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in each square.**

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)

## *Invitation to Jack Horner's Party*

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and wether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to
Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us
Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

## Colorado Educators Protest Charge of Waste in Schools

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo. — A report of the Colorado Governmental Research Association, condemning the school system of Fort Collins, Colo., for extravagance, and criticizing the United States public school curriculum in general for "lack of a program that teaches the building of character, loyalty, and patriotism, and the necessity of self-reliance and work," has raised a tempest among Colorado educators.

The report said that the lack of such a program is "probably the greatest failure our schools can be charged with today." It added that present school costs are beyond the ability of taxpayers to support, and suggested that economies could be made and a more practical education achieved, by cutting the high school curriculum to "two or three years of a more practical education."

### Some Strong Protests

It commended the Fort Collins system—that of a city of 12,000 in the irrigated farming region of Northern Colorado—for slightly reducing costs since 1929, but said that costs had tripled since 1917-'18—$247,000 in 1942-'43 against $83,000 for 1917-'18; and that a public income reduced 40 per cent since 1930, is carrying virtually the same amount of school load.

Replies were prompt and vigorous.

Craig Minear, now Secretary of the Colorado Education Association, was Superintendent of Schools at Fort Collins when the investigation was made.

He said: "This report libels the boys of 18, 19, and 20 who are now fighting abroad. These boys are recent graduates of our American school system. Unanimous testimony of military leaders is that these youths have stood the tests of war—in patriotism, bravery, endurance, and inventiveness—far beyond any possible expectation.

"It libels the children now in school, who have devoted long hours of work, paid for only by the thrill of doing their patriotic duty—in collecting scrap, selling bonds, getting signatures to anti-black market pledges, in collecting waste fats—in short, in doing everything they have been called upon to do, and many patriotic things beyond any call of duty.

"Are such children and such youths the products of a school system that 'doesn't teach the elements of patriotism'?"

Harvey Solberg, President of the Rocky Mountain Farmers' Union, declared that the school system particularly in the poorer counties, has already been squeezed down below the point of efficiency by lack of funds.

He pointed out that many Colorado rural districts were confined to school terms of six months or shorter, that schoolteachers are underpaid, and that last fall a few schools didn't open at all.

He said that in 1937 the "farmers and workers" of Colorado passed a constitutional amendment for a state income tax, with the understanding that the income would go to establish a central state school fund, the first in Colorado's history save for income derived from school lands.

The following year, he said, the state government, facing a deficit, took two thirds of this income for general state expenses, a proportion that has continued since. The emergency has long since passed, he said, and the state now has a surplus of $5,000,000, which the present state administration is holding intact "for postwar development."

"What Colorado should do" he said, "is to give this money back to the school children. They contributed it in the first place."

## April-June Supply of Meat Expected to Shrink Some

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicts that the civilian supply of meat for the April-June period will be smaller than the current supply but probably at least as large as that available in the second quarter of 1943.

Partly offsetting a normal seasonal decline in meat production, the Department said, will be large stocks accumulated in cold storage during recent weeks.

## *Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science*

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

**England**

**Devonshire**

Plymouth: Church Edifice, Ford Park Road, 6 p. m., April 24.

**Kent**

Bromley (First Church): Church Building, Widmore Road, 7:30 p. m., April 24.

**London**

London (Fifth Church): Church Building, 58 Crouch Hill, N. 4, 3:30 p. m., April 8.
London (Thirteenth Church): Church Building, 69 Old Brompton Road, South Kensington, S. W. 7, 6:30 p. m., April 11.

**Shropshire**

Oswestry: Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., April 16.

**Staffordshire**

Wolverhampton: Wolfrun Hall, Mitre Fold, 7:15 p. m., April 27.

**Warwickshire**

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 6:30 p. m., April 27.
Coventry: Technical College Theater, The Butts, 7:30 p. m., April 28.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Kitchener: Church Edifice, Water and Francis Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 17.
Oshawa: Genosha Hotel, 8:15 p. m., March 16.
Ottawa: 8:15 p. m., March 14.
Sarnia: Odeon Theater, 4 p. m., March 12.
Toronto (joint lecture): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., March 12.
Welland: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 12.

**Quebec**

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:30 p. m., March 13.

**United States**

**Arkansas**

Hot Springs: Hot Springs High School, 8 p. m., March 17.

**California**

Angels Camp (auspices Society, Vallicita): Odd Fellows Hall, 3 p. m., March 12.
Auburn: Placer Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 13.
Lafayette (auspices First Church, Walnut Creek): Park Theater, 1:30 p. m., March 12.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 17.
Redding: Church Edifice, Court and Butte Streets, 8 p. m., March 17.
St. Helena: St. Helena Grammar School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 14.

**Colorado**

La Junta: Church Edifice, 701 Santa Fe Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.
Pueblo: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., March 13.
Salida: Church Edifice, 125 East Third Street, 8 p. m., March 12.

**Connecticut**

Bridgeport (First Church): Bassick High School, 8:15 p. m., March 16.

**Florida**

Clearwater: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 12.

**Georgia**

Decatur: High School Auditorium, McDonough Street, 8 p. m., March 16.

**Idaho**

Idaho Falls: Otis Bell Junior High School, 3 p. m., March 12.
Payette: Rio Theater, 8 p. m., March 14.

**Illinois**

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood, 8 p. m., March 13.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.
Highland Park: Church Edifice, 387 Hazel Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.
Marion: Christian Church, North Market Street, 3 p. m., March 12.

**Iowa**

Grinnell: Herrick Chapel, Grinnell College, 8 p. m., March 14.
Muscatine: First Congregational Church, Third and Chestnut Streets, 3 p. m., March 12.

**Kansas**

Belleville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 16.
Kansas City (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Eighteenth and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m. March 16.
Osawatomie: Church Edifice, Eighth and Main Street, 8 p. m., March 13.
Wellington: High School Auditorium, 311 North A Street, 3:15 p. m., March 12.

**Kentucky**

Mayfield: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 12.

**Louisiana**

De Ridder: Church Auditorium, 107 Wilson Street, 3:30 p. m., March 12.

**Maryland**

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3 p. m., March 12.

**Michigan**

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., March 17.
Flint (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., March 16.

**Missouri**

Cape Girardeau: Church Edifice, 215 North Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 17.
Poplar Bluff: Church Auditorium, Seventh and Pine Streets, 8 p. m., March 16.

**Nebraska**

Hastings: Congregational Church, Sixth and Lincoln Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.

**Nevada**

Reno: Church Edifice, 501 Riverside Avenue, 3 p. m., March 12.

**New Jersey**

East Orange: East Orange High School Auditorium, Walnut Street, near Main Street, 8:30 p. m., March 14.
Merchantville: Park Theater, Park and Maple Avenues, 3:30 p. m., March 12.
Ridgewood: Ridgewood High School, 627 East Ridgewood Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 14.

**New York**

Buffalo (Third Church): Church Edifice, Ferry Street and Norwood Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 12.
Corning: Masonic Hall, 146 Walnut Street, 8:15 p. m., March 16.
Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 13.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, One West Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., March 18.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West at Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 13.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ft. Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., March 12. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., March 16.
New York (Tenth Church): Loew's Sheridan Theater, Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, 10:30 a. m., March 18.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.

**Oregon**

Oregon City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 16.

**Pennsylvania**

Bethlehem: Liberty High School, Linden and Elizabeth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 12.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

**South Carolina**

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 17.

**Tennessee**

Johnson City: Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., March 14.

**Texas**

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Houston (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 4910 Montrose Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 14.
Mercedes: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 12.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 13.
Waco: Church Edifice, 1101 Columbus Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.

**Washington**

Seattle (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Seattle Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

**West Virginia**

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.

**Wisconsin**

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**New England**

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on March 19, April 2, 16, 30.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on March 26, May 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on April 23, June 25.

**Eastern States**

**Georgia**

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on March 19, April 2, 16, 30.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on March 26, April 23.

**New York**

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on March 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 19, April 2, 16.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 26, May 21.

**Central States**

**Iowa**

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1040kc, on March 12, 19, 26.

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 19, April 2, 16.

**Pacific Coast**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 19, April 2, 16, 30.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 19, April 2, 16, 30.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 19, April 2, 16, 30.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on March 19, April 16.


**CAMPS FOR BOYS**

**Camp SANGAMON**
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft, shop, swimming, free riding, tennis, hiking in the Green Mts. 23rd year. $220 fee. Booklet.
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BOOKLET Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
950 Belt, St. Louis, Mo.

Summer Camps for boys and girls are advertised on the Page for Children of The Christian Science Monitor, Mondays, and on the Page For Young People, Thursdays. If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

**SUMMER CAMPS**

FOR BOYS_____GRADE IN SCHOOL_____
FOR GIRLS_____GRADE IN SCHOOL_____
LOCALITY_____
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____STATE_____

*Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston 15, Mass.*

# Big U. S. Bombers Lash Berlin—Russians Gain in Ukraine

*Continued from Page 1*

enth operation of the heavy bombers in eight days.

Heavy fighter escorts accompanied the formations on the round trip of more than 1,100 miles from British bases.

Thus Berlin, already seared by massive RAF night assaults, was brought under destructive hammer blows falling by day and night.

Presumably the American daylight attacks are aimed at precision destruction of selected targets escaping the RAF's saturation raids.

The heavy bombers raced to Berlin as Allied medium and fighter-bombers attacked Northern France for the fifth successive day. On the night of March 5 RAF Mosquitoes attacked Western Germany, without loss.

### Rapid Destruction Of Industry Seen

In London, Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told a luncheon that when resistance in the air is overwhelmed "the destruction of German war industry will follow on a far greater scale than achieved in the last few weeks."

He said the intensified bombing will be more than "a policy of attrition designed to wear down German war potential over a long period—it represents the essential preliminary to invasion of Europe."

March 1 was the only day in the past eight that American heavy bombers have not gone out. Successively, they bombed the Pas de Calais area, Brunswick, Southwest and Northwest Germany, and on March 5 hit Nazi air bases in Southern France. Bombers and fighters knocked down 27 enemy planes on March 5.

The March 5 American operations were executed by strongly escorted forces of Liberators which struck into Southwestern France to bomb the German air base at Cognac and other targets in the vicinity of Bergerac. A communiqué said good results were achieved.

## Russia:

### Soviet Advance Rolls Over Ukraine

The Red Army swept close today to the Odessa-Lwow railway, main artery supplying Germans in the Dnieper Bend, in a powerful new Western Ukraine drive which, Moscow announced, has routed 12 Nazi divisions and liberated more than 500 communities in two days.

A Soviet communiqué said Russians were battling at the approaches to the station of Volochisk on the important line, 60 miles north of the Rumanian frontier. Severing of the railway would force the Nazis to rely on poor roads and one-track railways over the Rumanian frontier, or on the sea, for supplies or retreat.

Twenty salvos from 224 guns thundered in Moscow in celebration of the new victories, announced by Marshal Joseph Stalin in a special order of the day and by two Soviet communiqués. Marshal Stalin disclosed that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov was commanding the First Ukrainian Army in the drive, replacing Gen. Nikolai K. Vatutin, who was reported ill.

The announcements said at least 6,000 Nazis already have been slain in the push, which cracked German defenses on a 112-mile front and surged forward up to 31 miles. Joining with previously won positions in Old Poland, the new line gave the Russians a salient from Dembrovitsi in the north, southwest to Lutsk and then southeast to Belozerka—a line about 165 miles long.

The German communiqué admitted break-throughs and a Berlin radiocast said Russians were attacking with at least 12 to 14 rifle divisions and three tank corps—more than 200,000 men.

The Soviet bulletin also announced that far to the north, where the Red Army has established a bridgehead across the Narova River in Estonia south of Narva, the Russians improved their positions. The communiqué made no mention of fighting at Pskov, gateway to the Baltics, where the Russians last were reported five miles north and east of the rail hub.

Moscow also reported that Russian torpedo and attack planes had sunk two transports, aggregating 14,000 tons, and a 700-ton minesweeper in attacks on a German convoy in the Barents Sea and had damaged a 7,000-ton transport. The sea route is one which the Nazis could use either in withdrawing or reinforcing their divisions in Northern Finland.

The great Ukrainian drive, the communiqué said, liberated 14 large towns as Russians advanced southwestward from the Shepetovka area—the southern side of their westernmost salient into Old Poland. Advancing southward, Russians swept down upon the railroad from Shepetovka and Vishgorodok, 21 miles northeast of Ternapl.

The bulletin said a heavy battle was fought for the town of Belogorodka, 24 miles southwest of Shepetovka, but Soviet tankmen, assisted by infantry, antitank riflemen, and artillery, finally overwhelmed the Nazis.

"The enemy suffered enormous losses in manpower and equipment in all sectors of the front," the communiqué said. "An enormous amount of war material was captured and shattered enemy divisions abandoned artillery, ammunition dumps, and war material in their retreat."

## Italy:

### German Thrust At Beachhead Fails

German attempts to drive the Allies off the Anzio beachhead below Rome have cost them casualties totaling about 24,000, authoritative sources said.

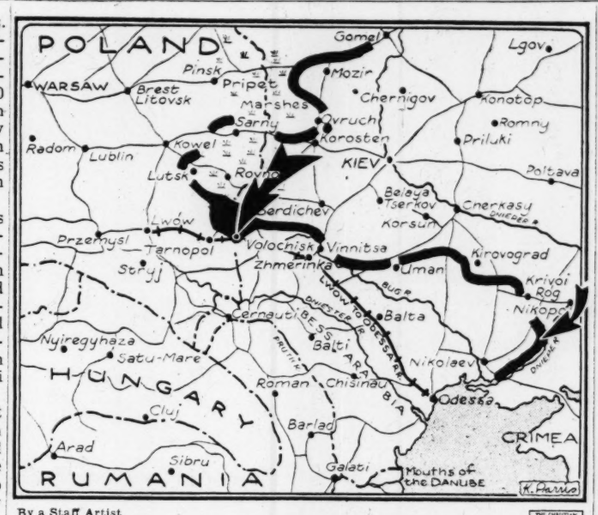
Of these 3,500 have been captured by Allied troops and a high percentage of the remainder were killed, Allied artillery having taken an especially heavy toll.

Meanwhile, Allied beachhead forces have repulsed another small German attack, it was announced in a communiqué which also said that bad weather sharply reduced operations on all fronts in Italy.

Despite continuous rain and low clouds, fighter-bombers attacked shipping off the Yugoslav coast and gun positions on the Fifth Army front without loss.

Except for the one enemy attempt to plunge into the beachhead lines, ground operations were confined chiefly to routine patroling on all fronts. Eighth Army troops threw back a minor German attempt to probe their lines.

The new German thrust against the beachhead lines came near Cisterna in the same general area where American troops quickly restored their positions March 3 after a battalion of Nazi infantry had advanced slightly.




By a Staff Artist

**Russian Advance Rolls On**

**Area where the Russians have made gains is shown in black. The new advance cuts the Odessa-Lwow Railway at point shown by upper arrow. Lower arrow indicates point where Germans are believed to be trying to escape from trap.**

### Millions on Strike In Northern Italy

*By the Associated Press*

At the Italian Frontier, March 6

Reports reaching the Swiss frontier today estimated that 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 workers were on strike in northern Italy, threatening to disrupt the whole industrial and economic organization in German-controlled Italy.

The Nazi-controlled Rome Radio had denied there were strikes, but Fascist newspapers disclosed they were spreading.

In Milan and Turin, decrees were published warning workers to return to their jobs by March 8 or face the "severest" penalties, including deportation to Poland.

In Milan, where an extraordinary tribunal was convoked today to help meet the situation, the Fascists were compelled to form crews to operate street cars and busses.

## South Pacific:

### Americans Mop Up On Los Negros

American troops are mopping up the remnants of Japanese forces on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said additional supplies and reinforcements "are constantly being landed" at Los Negros to buttress the strength of First Cavalry units which undertook invasion of the island Feb. 29.

The Japanese made their greatest bid to retake the airdrome and push the Americans into the sea in successive waves of counterattacks March 3 and 4.

A headquarters spokesman said there were indications the Japanese were moving more troops from the garrison at Lorengau, on the northeast tip of Manus Island, largest island in the Admiralties.

Manus Island is across a narrow strip of shallow water west of Los Negros. Its seizure is the prime objective of the Americans.

Allied bombers and American destroyers again hammered Lorengau, which has an airdrome smaller than Momote, and a large, deep anchorage known as Seadler Harbor.

Meanwhile Allied bombers from Solomon Islands bases dropped 164 tons of explosives on waterfront installations at Rabaul, the enemy base in Northeastern New Britain.

As in previous raids here in the past three weeks, there was no interception of the bombers.

A later sweep of fighters over the Rabaul area, however, drew weak interception of eight enemy planes.

Japanese bases at Hollandia, Wewak, Hansa Bay, and Madang on the Northeastern New Guinea coast were blasted by Allied bombers and fighters. Hollandia airdromes received 34 tons of bombs and a Wewak air strip took 88 tons which caused large fires and explosions and destroyed at least 16 planes on the ground.

## Burma:

### American Troops Battle Japanese

Jungle-hardened American soldiers—some of them veterans of Guadalcanal and the Southwest Pacific—have gone into action in Burma, the first American ground forces fighting as a unit on the Asiatic Continent.

The Americans made a great looping attack far to the left of Chinese forces operating in the Hukawng Valley, and have struck the Japanese nearly 10 miles behind their present front lines.

The Americans inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese in capturing Walawbum, eight miles southeast of Maingkwan, chief village in the valley, by an encircling movement.

With capture of Walawbum and Maingkwan, which fell to the Chinese, a Chinese-American pincers has been established around an estimated 2,000 Japanese.

These Americans are the only body of American infantry operating in Asia. They began training in India under Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill, adopting methods proved not only in the Southwest Pacific, but by Brig. O. C. Wingate who last year made a long-range penetration into Burma.

General Merrill's troops, part of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Command, completed preliminary training in Central India, and then polished it off in the jungles of Northern Burma.

They had their first brush with the Japanese more than a week ago, but not until the present penetration far behind the Japanese lines was their presence made public.

General Merrill marched out of the Burma jungle nearly two years ago, and now is leading jungle-trained men back in to support the Chinese allies in rewinning Northern Burma so a new Burma Road can begin carrying supplies to Chinese forces and to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's air force.

### Jungle-Hardened American Troops

Some of the American troops were gathered from Puerto Rico and Panama, as well as the Southwest Pacific, and have been jungle-hardened to the highest degree.

Their first march from a railhead in Northeast India carried them 117 miles into the jungle. Their next operation carried them eastward, southward, then eastward so they came up at the Walawbum Trail and road crossing southeast of Maingkwan.

Like the Chinese troops, they are not bothering to maintain lines of supply by land. They are cut loose from all bases, and are depending upon air supply to bring needed ammunition, food, and clothing.

The combined American-Chinese drive now has penetrated deeper into Burma than any other current operation.

Meanwhile, American Mitchells of the 14th Air Force, escorted by fighters, destroyed from 30 to 50 enemy aircraft in the air and on the ground in a raid March 5 on Kingshan airdrome in the northern part of Hainan Island, a communiqué from Gen. Stilwell's headquarters said.

The Mitchells also struck the airdrome at Chengmai in Northern Thailand and destroyed eight twin-engined and one single-engined aircraft on the ground.

Fighter pilots of the Chinese-American Wing claimed 13 Japanese planes definitely shot down in the raid on Hainan Island while American pilots were credited with four, besides a number damaged.

The Japanese have organized a band of gunmen to kill American officers, especially fliers, offering a bonus of 700,000 Chinese dollars ($35,000 in American exchange) for the assassination of a colonel or officer of higher rank. Chinese military authorities have warned American Air Force personnel.

# N. J. Legislature Approves Draft of New Constitution

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., March 4—A draft of a proposed new State constitution was approved overwhelmingly by both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature today and will go to voters for ratification at the general election in November. It will replace, if adopted, a basic law 100 years old long recognized as impeding the effective functioning of the governmental system.

Opposition in both Houses was limited to the Democratic minorities, whose spokesmen were said to reflect the views of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. In the Senate, approval was given by a vote of 17-to-3, dissenting votes being cast by Senator John E. Toolan of Middlesex, Minority Leader; Senator Edward J. O'Mara of Hudson, and Senator Harry D. Runyon of Warren, all Democrats. Senator Thomas A. Mathis of Ocean, a Republican who had opposed revision, was absent.

In the Lower House, the Democratic minority, led by Assemblyman Peter D. Artarserse of Hudson, Minority Leader, and Assemblyman Jacob Friedland of Hudson, made futile efforts to offer amendments. Included in changes proposed were provisions for election of a lieutenant-governor, enabling the Governor to succeed himself, broadening veterans preference, and protecting the rights of labor. All were rejected and approval of the draft as presented was given by a vote of 43-to-15.

The vote in the Senate was preceded by four hours of debate, while in the Assembly the debate was preceded by the introduction of the numerous amendments interpreted by Speaker Dominic A. Cavicchia of Essex. Leaving the Speaker's chair, Mr. Cavicchia took the floor to denounce the tactics of the Democratic minority.

"This is nothing more than a filibuster," he declared. "We are here to do a job. We have the votes and if it takes until next week we'll stay here and do it."

Although the movement for constitutional reform had its origin at the very beginning of the administration of former Gov. Charles Edison, who made little progress with a hostile Republican Legislature, its final legislative approval is attributable primarily to the initiative and the leadership of Gov. Walter E. Edge, who moved quickly for its advancement when he assumed office seven weeks ago. Approval of revision marks another of his major legislative objectives.

Major changes in the Constitution include the lengthening of the terms of members of the Legislature, increase in their salaries, strengthening of the appointive and veto powers of the Governor, granting him sweeping authority in the reorganization of the governmental system and drastically revising the court system.

# 23 Days of Gains in Pacific Rip Months Off Allied Calendar

*Continued from Page 1*

properly supplied. According to latest United States figures, American subs have sunk 461 ships, probably sunk 36 and damaged 114.

2. Because, as against the enemy's shipping losses, our own construction has given us real superiority.

3. Because a steady series of air victories and air strikes at Japanese facilities has given the Allies control of the air.

4. Because, by hitting the Japanese one way or another from the Kuriles to New Guinea, we have forced them to disperse their dwindling defenses.

5. Because the planning was good and combined with co-ordination and audacious execution, we have begun rocking the enemy.

**Clock Set Ahead**

It is estimated that recent American successes have set ahead the clock of Pacific offensives anywhere from three to six months. The question now seems to be whether we can keep up with ourselves. Even with the Bunyanesque accomplishments of the Seabees, it still takes time to consolidate air bases. And it takes more time to assemble and load combat transports for an amphibious operation.

There also was the problem of distances. To cover the Kwajalein, Truk, and Saipan operations I have traveled about 10,000 miles since January. Nowhere in the world are the battlelines so extended.

By the very nature of our new positions in the Marshalls—with excellent anchorages and air-base potentialities — it is obvious we must go ahead as fast as circumstances permit.

Knocking out enemy bases by carrier raids is profitable, but the Japanese can bring in ship and plane replacements. They can repair fields usually within a few hours.

With the present equipment, the only way we can neutralize Japanese bases is to have enough bases of our own — preferably within fighter-plane range of Japanese positions. Truk can be bombed from the Marshalls, but it is a long haul and we have not sufficient bases to send out raids in force.

## *Plagiarism Seen In 'Ragtime Band'*

ST. LOUIS, March 6 (AP)—Federal Judge George H. Moore, in a finding of plagiarism against Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, ruled March 4 the movie, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," was based on an unpublished novel written by Mrs. Marie Cooper Oehler Dieckhaus, now living in Casper, Wyo.

The judge said Mrs. Dieckhaus was entitled to damages for use of the book girl, "Love Girl," the amount to be fixed by a special commissioner. Her attorney, who said the movie "grossed in excess of $5,000,000," said he expected the decision would be appealed by the film company.

Mrs. Dieckhaus, who said she began writing the novel in 1925 and completed it in 1934, testified she submitted the manuscript to Hollywood literary agents in 1937. The movie was issued in 1938. Twentieth Century-Fox denied any knowledge of the book and said the movie was the original work of Irving Berlin and several collaborating writers.

Judge Moore, who saw the movie and read the book in connection with the trial of the case, said the principal characters were the same, substantial sections of the novel were reproduced and parts of the book's conversations were used in the movie.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# Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's Sales (est.) | 800,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 332,440 |
| 1944 volume to date | 37,339,756 |
| 1943 volume to date | 49,819,856 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 51.3 | Prev. day | 51.3 |
| Month ago | 50.1 | Year ago | 46.5 |
| 1944 high | 51.5 | 1944 low | 49.5 |

| Stks (Dollars) | Divds | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | | 6 | 54½ | 54¼ | 54¼ | — ⅛ |
| Adams Exp ½g | | 4 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| Air Reduction 1a | | 2 | 40¾ | 40⅝ | 40¾ | — ⅛ |
| Alaska Juneau | | 1 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | |
| Ala & Vicks 6 | † | 50 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +1½ |
| Alb&Susq 3.80e | † | 10 | 138 | 138 | 138 | +1 |
| Alleghany Corp | | 13 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| Alleghany pf | | 52 | 26¼ | 25⅞ | 26 | — ⅞ |
| Alleg pr pf | | 8 | 42½ | 40¾ | 42½ | +1⅞ |
| Alleg & West 6 | † | 20 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | +1½ |
| Allegh L Stl .35e | | 3 | 26⅜ | 26½ | 26⅜ | +⅛ |
| Al Chem & Dye 6 | | 3 | 147½ | 147 | 147 | |
| Allied Mills 2g | | 4 | 30½ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Allied Strs 1 | | 8 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | |
| Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e | | 7 | 36¾ | 36½ | 36¾ | |
| Amal Leather | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Amerada Pet ¾e | | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| Am Bk Note .40e | | 7 | 17⅛ | .17 | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am Bank N pf 3 | † | 10 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | — ½ |
| Am Bosch (¾e) | | 9 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Am BrakeS 1.80g | | 2 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | + ¼ |
| Am BrSh pf 5¼ | † | 60 | 130 | 129½ | 129½ | |
| Am Cable & Rad | | 5 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can pf | † | 30 | 174½ | 174½ | 174½ | + ½ |
| Am Car & Fdy 4g | | 4 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ⅛ |
| Am C&F pf 14½g | | 2 | 74 | 73¾ | 74 | + ¼ |
| Am Chain & C 2 | | 2 | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Chicle 4a | † | 50 | 113 | 113 | 113 | +1 |
| Am Colortype ¾g | | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Am Crystal Sug 1 | | 7 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| Am Crys S pf 6 | † | 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | + ½ |
| Am Distill stpd | | 5 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | |
| Am Encaus Tiling | | 11 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am. European ½g | | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Am For Pow | | 19 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ¼ |
| Am&FPS&pf 13½k | | 1 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | |
| Am&FPS7pf 13¾k | | 8 | 86½ | 86 | 86½ | — ¼ |
| Am&FP 2pf | | 9 | 20⅜ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Locomotive¼e | | 16 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | + ¼ |
| Am Locom pf 7 | | 590 | 89½ | 89 | 89½ | + ½ |
| Am M&Fdy .80 | | 3 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Metal (¾e) | | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ¼ |
| Am NewsCo 1.80 | † | 10 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| Am Pow & Lt | | 22 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| Am P&L S5 pf | | 86 | 44¼ | 42⅜ | 44 | +1½ |
| Am P&L S6 pf | | 27 | 48¼ | 47 | 48¼ | +1½ |
| Am Rad&StS .10e | | 27 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am R Mill .20e | | 7 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| Am RolliMpf 4½ | † | 50 | 68 | 67¾ | 68 | + ⅛ |
| Am Seating ½g | | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Am Sh Bing 1e | † | 40 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — ½ |
| Am Snuff pf 6 | † | 30 | 148 | 148 | 148 | —2 |
| Am Stl Fdrs 2 | | 7 | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am Stores ½e | | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| Am Smelt & R 2 | | 7 | 37⅝ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Smelt&Rof7 | † | 60 | 152½ | 152¼ | 152¼ | + ½ |
| Am Sug Ref 2e | | 4 | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31½ | |
| Am Tel & Tel 9 | | 16 | 158⅞ | 158¾ | 158⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco 3a | | 2 | 59¼ | 58¾ | 59¼ | + ¼ |
| Am Tob B 3a | | 8 | 60 | 59½ | 60 | + ¼ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½e | | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Am Viscose ½e | | 9 | 43¾ | 43⅜ | 43½ | + ⅜ |
| Am Wat Wks | | 53 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | + ¼ |
| Am W W 1 pf 6 | | 2 | 87 | 87 | 87 | — ⅜ |
| Am Woolen | | 3 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Am Wool pf 2k | | 3 | 76 | 75½ | 75¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Zinc L & S | | 4 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Anaconda Cop ½e | | 35 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26⅛ | + ¼ |
| Anacon W&C 1 | † | 60 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ½ |
| Archer Hock Gl 1g | | 4 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ARW Paper | | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M (3/2e) | | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | —1½ |
| Armour & Co | | 7 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| Armour&Co pref3k | | 2 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | |
| Armstrong Crk ¼e | | 4 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| Assd D Gds ¼e | | 15 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 | + ¼ |
| Assd DGd 1pf 6 | † | 70 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ | + ¼ |
| Atch T&SF 1½e | | 7 | 63⅜ | 63 | 63 | + ¼ |
| Atch T&S F pf 5 | | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | + ⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line 3q | | 19 | 36¾ | 36⅛ | 36½ | + ½ |
| At G&W In pf5g | | 2 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| Atl Refining (¼e) | | 15 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29¼ | |
| Atl Ref pf 4 | † | 80 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| Atlas Corp (¼e) | | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Atlas Powd ¾e | † | 20 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | — ½ |
| Aust Nichols | | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Aust N prA1¼k | † | 20 | 71 | 71 | 71 | — |
| Aviation Co .20g | | 22 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bald Loco ct1½g | | 12 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio | | 18 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ¼ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | | 7 | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12⅞ | + ¼ |
| Bangor & Ar | | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Bang&A pf 3¾k | † | 10 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | +2¼ |
| Barber Asph | | 13 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| Barker Bros ¾g | | 2 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | | 6 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Bath Iron Wks 2e | | 13 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | + ¼ |
| Bayuk Cigars 1½ | | 2 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| Beatrice Cr 1.35e | | 4 | 32⅜ | 32 | 32 | — ⅝ |
| Beech Airc 1g | | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Bell Airc 1a | | 3 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ¼ |
| Belding-Hem .80 | | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| Bendix Aviat ¾e | | 7 | 36 | 35⅞ | 36 | |
| Benef Ind Ln .30e | | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| Best Foods ½e | | 9 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | + ¼ |
| Beth Steel (1½e) | | 8 | 58⅞ | 58⅜ | 58¾ | + ¼ |
| Beth Steel pf 7 | | 1 | 118 | 118 | 118 | + ⅛ |
| Bin & Decker 1.60 | | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| Blak-Knox ,15e | | 3 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| Boeing Airplane2q | | 5 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Bohn Al&Brass ¾e | | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | + ½ |
| Bon Ami A 4 | † | 40 | 90½ | 87½ | 87½ | — 1½ |
| Bon Ami B 2½ | † | 60 | 48 | 48 | 48 | —1 |
| Bond Strs 2 | | 4 | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34½ | + ½ |
| Borden Co .40 e | | 7 | 30 | 29⅞ | 30 | |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | | 4 | 36 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Boston & Maine | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| Bramif Airw .60 | | 19 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15¾ | |
| Bridgeport Br 1 | | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Briggs Mfg 2 | | 1 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | |
| Bristol-Myers 1g | | 1 | 44½ | 44⅜ | 44½ | |
| Brlyn Un Gas ½e | | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Bucyrus-Erie .15e | | 3 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Budd Mfg | | 5 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| Bucy-Erie pf 7 | † | 10 | 117 | 117 | 117 | |
| Budd Mfg$5pf5 | † | 70 | 57 | 56⅞ | 57 | — ¼ |
| Bullard Co ½e | | 1 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Burl Mills (.40e) | | 2 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| Burr Add Ma .20e | | 6 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | |
| Bush Term 1.40 | | 13 | 47⅜ | 47¼ | 47¼ | |
| Bush TBpf13¾k | † | 50 | 52⅞ | 52¼ | 92¾ | +1¾ |
| Butler Bros (.15e) | | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Butte C & Z ½g | | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Collins&Aik pf5 | † | 20 | 111 | 111 | 111 | +1⅜ |
| Col & South | † | 5 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | + ⅞ |
| Col & South 1pf | † | 510 | 18 | 17 | 17⅝ | + ⅞ |
| Col & South 2pf | † | 210 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | + ⅞ |
| Col Fuel & Iron 1 | | 3 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| Colum B'cast A.40e | | 6 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27⅞ | + ½ |
| Colum B'cast B.40e | | 3 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | |
| Colum G&E .10g | | 208 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| Col G & E 6 pf 6 | | 9 | 82 | 80 | 82 | +2 |
| Col G&E 5pf 5 | † | 20 | 76 | 76 | 76 | +1½ |
| Colum Pict ½g | | 4 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| Coml Credit 3 | | 12 | 41 | 40½ | 40¾ | + ¼ |
| Coml Inv Tr 2.40 | | 6 | 43⅜ | 43 | 43⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Coml Solv .60g | | 67 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ | + ½ |
| Com'with&South | | 121 | | ¾ | ¼ | ¾ |
| Com&So pf 1¼k | | 3 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | — ¼ |
| Com Ed 1.40 | | 32 | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | |
| Conde Nast ¾g | | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Congoleum-Nairn | | 2 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| Consol Cigar 2g | | 4 | 24¼ | 24 | 24 | + ⅛ |
| Cons Copper .20g | | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | | 36 | 22 | 21¾ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edis pf 5 | | 3 | 104¾ | 104⅝ | 104¾ | + ¼ |
| Cons Film Ind | | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Film pf ¼k | | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Laundries .60 | | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| Cons Nat Gas | | 12 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | |
| Cons RR Cuba pf | | 65 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | + ½ |
| Cons Vultee ½e | | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| Consol'n Coal | | 4 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| ConsumP pf4½ | † | 60 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | + ¼ |
| Container Co ¼e | | 3 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | + ¼ |
| Cont Bak ½e | | 13 | ¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Cont Can ¼e | | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ¼ |
| Cont Diam F .20e | | 3 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | | 1 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Motors .15e | | 77 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del .30e | | 10 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ⅞ |
| Cooper Bess 1½g | | 3 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Steel ¼e | | 6 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ¼ |
| CopperweldStl .80 | | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | † | 40 | 47⅞ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| Corn Prod 2.60 | | 4 | 56¾ | 56½ | 56¾ | + ½ |
| Cornell-D E .20e | | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Coty Inc .30g | | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Coty Internat | | 4 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Mar 4 |
| Crane Co ¼e | | 14 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Crane Co pf 5 | † | 20 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | — ¼ |
| Cream of Wh 1½ | | 1 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | + ¼ |
| Crosley Corp ¼e | | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Cork&S ¾g | | 1 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Cork pf 2¼ | | 1 | 45½ | 15½ | 45½ | + ¼ |
| Crown Zeller ½e | | 9 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ¼ |
| Crown Zel pf5 | † | 60 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ | |
| Crucible Steel 3g | | 4 | 31⅜ | 31 | 31 | |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | | 4 | 79 | 78½ | 78¾ | + ½ |
| Cuba R R pf | † | 300 | 25¼ | 25 | 25½ | + ½ |
| Cuban-A Sug .40g | | 30 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | |
| Cudahy Packing | | 1 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cuneo Press 1½ | | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Publishing | | 5 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | |
| Curtis Pub pf5g | † | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| Curtis Pub pr pf3a | | 3 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Curtiss-Wright¾g | | 10 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Curtiss-Wr A 2 | | 4 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| Cutler-Ham .35e | | 2 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| Davison Chem 1g | | 3 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| Decca Records 1a | | 1 | 24⅜ | 23⅜ | 24⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 2g | | 2 | 35⅞ | 35⅛ | 35⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Deere&Co pf 1.40 | | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| Del & Hudson | | 38 | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Del Lack&West | | 29 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ¼ |
| Detroit Ed .30e | | 11 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | + ¼ |
| Diam T Motor ¼e | | 4 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | + ¼ |
| Dist Cp-Sg h2.22 | | 23 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | + ¼ |
| Doehler Die C ⅜e | | 1 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Dome Mines h1.60 | | 6 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ¼ |
| Douglas Airc 5g | | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | — ¼ |
| Dow Chem 3 | | 4 | 121 | 118 | 121 | +3 |
| Dresser Mfg 2g | | 26 | 32⅛ | 30⅞ | 32⅞ | +1⅛ |
| Dunhill Int | | 55 | 12⅛ | 11½ | 11¾ | + ½ |
| duPont de N 1¼e | | 7 | 142¼ | 141½ | 142½ | +1¼ |
| Eagle Pi Ld .15e | | 14 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | + ¼ |
| Eastern Air L | | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | | 1 | 162 | 162 | 162 | + ¾ |
| Eaton Mfg 3 | | 1 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | + ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite ½e | | 11 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| Electric Boat ¼e | | 4 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| El Power & Lt | | 113 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| El Pow&Lt $6 pf | | 4 | 94½ | 92⅜ | 94½ | — ¼ |
| El Pow&Lt $7 pf | | 19 | 99¼ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | — ⅝ |
| El Storage Bat 2 | | 2 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | — ⅛ |
| Endicott-John 3 | | 2 | 61 | 61 | 61 | +1 |
| Endic Johnpf 4 | † | 20 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | |
| Eng Pub Service | | 51 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13½ | |
| Eng P S $5 pf5 | † | 110 | 98 | 97¾ | 98 | |
| EPSS5½pf5½k | † | 360 | 99¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | — ¼ |
| Eng P S $6pf6 | † | 10 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | + ¾ |
| Equit Off Bldg | | 16 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Erie RR 1g | | 7 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅝ |
| Erie RR ct 1g | | 23 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf A 5 | | 2 | 52¾ | 52½ | 52¾ | + ¼ |
| Evans Products | | 20 | 13 | 12¼ | 12⅞ | + ½ |
| FairbanksMorse | | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ⅜ |
| Farns Tel&Rad 1a | | 24 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | — ⅜ |
| Fed Lt&Tract ½e | | 3 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| Fed M & S ½e | | 1 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Fed MotTruck .40 | | 43 | 6⅜ | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Federat D Strs ⅜e | | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| FedDStrspf43¼ | † | 50 | 95 | 94½ | 94½ | — ½ |
| Fid P F Ins 1.60a | | 4 | 47 | 46⅞ | 47 | + ⅛ |
| Firestone T&R 5g | | 7 | 40 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Firest T&R pf4½ | | 6 | 107 | 106⅞ | 107 | + ¼ |
| FirstNatStrs 2½ | | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| Flintkote .15e | | 21 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ¼ |
| Florence Stove 2 | | 2 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | |
| Follansbee Stl | | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| FollansbeeStlpf | † | 250 | 58 | 55½ | 57¾ | +2¾ |
| Food Fair Strs 1 | | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Food Mach .35e | | 5 | 56½ | 56¼ | 56½ | + ½ |
| Foster Wheeler | | 8 | 19½ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FostWhQpf 1½ | † | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ⅝ |
| Francisco Sugar | | 15 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | | 8 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | + ⅛ |
| Fruehauf Tra .40e | | 8 | 32½ | 31⅞ | 32⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Fruehauf T pf5 | † | 40 | 107¾ | 107⅜ | 107¾ | + ¼ |
| Gabriel Co .20g | | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| Gair Robert .30g | | 2 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gair Robt pf1.20 | | 4 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gamewell Co¼e | † | 50 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gardner Denver 1 | | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| Gar Wood Ind .40 | | 6 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Am Inv 1g | | 14 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Am Inv pf 6 | | 1 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | — ¼ |
| Gen Am Trans ⅜e | | 2 | 44¾ | 44½ | 44½ | + ¼ |
| Gen Baking .15e | | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Gen Bronze .60g | | 12 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| Gen Cable | | 5 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| Gen Cable A | | 3 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Gen Cab pf 13¾k | † | 40 | 95¾ | 94⅝ | 95 | |
| Gen Cigar (1) | | 2 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | + ½ |
| Gen Cigar pf 7 | † | 10 | 146 | 146 | 146 | +1½ |
| Gen Elec 1.40 | | 32 | 35¾ | 35¼ | 35¾ | + ¼ |
| Gen Foods 1.60 | | 3 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | |
| Gen Fds pf 4½ | † | 30 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| Gen G & El A | | 9 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Gen G&E cv pf | † | 30 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| Gen Motors ⅜e | | 29 | 56 | 55⅞ | 56 | |
| Gen Outd Adv ¼e | | 3 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Gen Outd Ad A 3k | | 12 | 46½ | 46 | 46¼ | — ¼ |
| Gen Print Ink .40 | | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Gen Pub Service | | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| Gen Ry Signal ¼e | | 2 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | —1 |
| Gen Prec Eq 1 | | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Real & Util | | 70 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ¼ |
| Gen R&Util pf 6g | | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +1 |
| Gen Shoe ¼e | | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| Gen S C pf 11¼k | † | 30 | 84½ | 84¼ | 84½ | +1 |
| Gen T&R 1g | | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | + ¼ |
| GilletteSafR .70g | | 6 | 97⅞ | 97⅜ | 97⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gillett Saf R pf 5 | | 3 | 77½ | 77¼ | 77½ | — ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros .15e | | 21 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| Gimbel Bros $6pf6 | | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | +1½ |
| Glidden Co .30e | | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ¼ |
| Goebel Brew .20 | | 4 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| Goodrich(BF) ½e | | 14 | 44⅛ | 43¾ | 44⅛ | +1 |
| Goodyear T&R ½e | | 8 | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | + ¼ |
| Goth Hosiery ½g | | 2 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Goth Hosierypf7 | † | 20 | 104 | 104 | 104 | + ½ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | | 20 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| Granby ConM .45g | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| GraniteCS .52½g | | 12 | 10 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gt NorIrOre ct 2g | | 6 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gt NorRy pf 2g | | 19 | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29⅝ | + ½ |
| Gt West Sug 2 | | 16 | 27⅝ | 27⅜ | 27½ | + ¼ |
| Gt W Sug pf 7 | † | 10 | 149½ | 149½ | 149½ | |
| Green H L 2a | | 2 | 45¼ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | — ⅝ |
| Greyhound Corp 1 | | 25 | 21⅜ | 20½ | 21⅜ | +1⅛ |
| Greyhound pf .55 | | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| Guantan Sugar | | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Guantan Sug pf | † | 30 | 134 | 133½ | 133½ | — ½ |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | | 4 | 9⅞ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Gulf Mob pf 5g | | 5 | 43⅜ | 42⅞ | 43⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gulf Oil 1a | | 8 | 45¼ | 45 | 45 | — ¼ |
| Hack Water 1½ | | 1 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | +1¼ |
| Hack WptA1¾a | † | 10 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | + ⅛ |
| HannaMA55pf5 | † | 20 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | |
| Harb-Walker 1 | | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Hat Corp Am ½g | | 5 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Hayes Indust ¼e | | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| Hayes Mfg | | 8 | 27⅛ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅜ |
| Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 | † | 240 | 101¾ | 101 | 101 | — ⅞ |
| Heime (GW) 2¼e | | 1 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | +1½ |
| Hercules Motor 1 | | 6 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | — ⅜ |
| Holly Sugar 1 | | 2 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Homestake Min | | 7 | 41¾ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Houd-Hers B ¼e | | 4 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | + ¼ |
| HoustonL&P 3.60 | | 3 | 64 | 64 | 64 | + ¼ |
| Houston Oil | | 54 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Howe Sound 3 | | 2 | 31¾ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| Hud Aviation ¾g | | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| Hudson Mot .10e | | 16 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½ | + ¼ |
| Hupp Motor | | 8 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| Idaho Pow 1.60 | | 2 | 25¾ | 25⅜ | 25¾ | |
| Illinois Central | | 45 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15¾ | + ⅜ |
| Ill Central LL 4 | † | 90 | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | — ½ |
| Ill Central pf | | 3 | 5 | 4⅜ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Indpls P&L .60e | | 2 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | |
| Indust Rayon 2 | | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | — ⅛ |
| Inger-Rand 1½e | | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | |
| Inger-Rand pf 6 | † | 10 | 158 | 158 | 158 | —1 |
| Inland Steel (1e) | | 1 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | + ¼ |
| Insplrat C Cop ¼e | | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| Interlake Iron .35g | | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| IntBusMachine 6a | | 1 | 160 | 160 | 160 | |
| Int Harvester 2a | | 5 | 71¼ | 71 | 71 | |
| Int Harvester pf7 | † | 20 | 172 | 171 | 172 | +2 |
| Indpls P&L .60e | | 2 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | |
| Int Hydro-Elec A | | 19 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Int Minerals&C 1g | | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| Int Mining | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| Int Nick Can 1.60 | | 28 | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Int Nick Can pf7 | † | 30 | 134 | 134 | 134 | |
| Int Paper | | 358 | 15⅝ | 14½ | 15⅜ | + ⅞ |
| Int Pap pf 5 | | 59 | 71¾ | 70 | 71⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Int Ry Cen Am | | 2 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| IntRyCenAp$2½g | † | 40 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | — ½ |
| Int Shoe 1.80 | | 1 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel | | 18 | 13 | 12¾ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Int Tel&Tel for ct | | 3 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ⅛ |
| Interst Dept S ¼e | | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Intertype 1 | | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¾ |
| Jarvis WB .30e | | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Jewel Tea 1 | | 3 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | — ¼ |
| Jewel Tea pf 4¼ | | 2 | 109½ | 103½ | 109½ | — ½ |
| Johns-Manv ½e | | 2 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89¼ | + ¼ |
| Jones & L Stl 1e | | 3 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | + ¼ |
| Jones&LStl pfA 5 | | 7 | 65 | 64⅞ | 65 | +1 |
| Kalam St&F .20e | | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Kan City South | | 24 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| Kan City Sou pf2g | | 15 | 37½ | 36¼ | 37½ | +1⅛ |
| Keith-A-O pf 7 | † | 20 | 110 | 110 | 110 | + ½ |
| Kelsey-HWh B ⅜e | | 8 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| Kennecott Cop ½e | | 47 | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30¾ | + ⅛ |
| Keyst S&W .30e | | 2 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Kimberly-Clark 1a | | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | + ½ |
| KinneyS5pf13/4k | † | 10 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | — ¼ |
| Kresge (SS) (1) | | 4 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Kress S H 1.60 | | 6 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | — ⅛ |
| Kroger Grocery 2 | | 3 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| Laclede Gas pf | † | 20 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | |
| Lane Bryant (1) | | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Lee Rub&Tire ¾e | | 1 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Lehigh C&N .90g | | 12 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Lehigh Port C ¼e | | 4 | 22¾ | 22⅝ | 22¾ | |
| LehighPortCpf4 | † | 20 | 116 | 116 | 116 | —1 |
| Lehigh Val Coal | | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| Lehigh Val Coal pf | | 25 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19½ | + ⅜ |
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# Financial News and Comment

## N. E. Power Units Propose Simplification

Holding companies in the New England Power system have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan of simplification and reorganization covering New England Power Association, Massachusetts Power & Light Associates, North Boston Lighting Properties, Massachusetts Utilities Associates, Massachusetts Utilities Associates Common Voting Trust and the Rhode Island Public Service Company, being all the holding companies comprised in the New England Power group.

The plan provides for a single "Reorganized Holding Company" to take the place of the six existing holding companies, to acquire their assets, to assume their liabilities and to issue its preferred and common shares in substitution for their outstanding shares. Funded debt of the present holding companies will be redeemed at par from the proceeds of a new debt issue of the Reorganized Holding Company with resultant savings in interest.

As contrasted with the 18 classes of securities which the present holding companies have outstanding the Reorganized Holding Company will have only three classes, namely: funded debt of $60,000,000; 2,594,523 shares of $2 dividend preferred ($27.50 par), and 5,227,368 no par common shares.

Under normal average conditions after the war it is estimated that the consolidated earnings of the reorganized holding company will cover its preferred dividend requirements approximately 2.2 times and consolidated earnings after preferred dividends will be about $1.15 per common share.

The plan provides for the distribution of the shares of the Reorganized Holding Company as follows:

Massachusetts Power & Light Associates: for each $2 preferred share, one-half of a share of $2 preferred and one and one-tenth shares of common of the new holding company; for each $2 second preferred share, one-twentieth of a share of new common; for each common share, one-fiftieth of a share of new common.

North Boston Lighting Properties: For each preferred share, one and one-half shares of new $2 preferred; for each common share, three shares of new common.

Massachusetts Utilities Associates: For each preferred share, one share of $2 preferred and one share of common; for each common share, one-fifth of a share of new common.

Rhode Island Public Service Co.: For each preferred share, one share of $2 preferred; for each Class A share, two shares of $2 preferred.

New England Power Association: For each 6 per cent preferred share, one and one-half shares of $2 preferred and three and nine-tenths shares of common; for each $2 dividend preferred share, one-half of a share of $2 preferred and one and three-tenths shares of new common; for each common share, one share of new common.

## More Rigid Lumber Controls Now Loom

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rigid controls over the use of lumber are in preparation by the War Production Board with the assent of lumber industry representatives, the board announced.

"Strict controls are in force for certain critical lumber items," said J. Philip Boyd, director of the lumber and lumber products division of WPB, "but the major portion of lumber is under loose control and the situation is becoming increasingly critical."

## *On Columbia Board*

**Donald S. Stralem**

Elected to the board of directors of the Columbia Pictures Corporation. Mr. Stralem is president of the Travelers Aid Society and a partner of Hallgarten & Co. of New York City. He is also a director of the United States Leather Company and Stahl-Meyer & Co., Inc.

## Sorensen Resigns As Vice-President Of Ford Motor Co.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Charles E. Sorensen has announced his resignation as vice-president of the Ford Motor Company "because I am compelled to take a much needed rest."

Calling reporters to his winter home here, he issued this prepared statement:

"In answer to your inffuiries, I am resigning as vice-president of the Ford Motor Company after 39 years of continuous service.

"I have enjoyed every minute of it, and it is with great regret that I am asking Mr. Henry Ford to relieve me of my duties.

"The great war program that was developed by the company is well organized and is in competent hands.

"I am compelled to take a much needed rest. I expect to return to Detroit about May 1.

"I have no immediate plans for the future."

Mr. Sorensen, a production genius, has been connected with the Ford organization since 1905. He was credited with creating the moving assembly line by the simple process of dragging an automobile chassis on a tow rope through various assembly stages. He substituted casting for forging wherever possible.

He designed, in rough sketches, the huge Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant and turned the pattern over to architects. Design of many of the armament products of the Ford company reflects his influence.

A native of Copenhagen, Mr. Sorensen came to this country at the age of four, and learned all branches of the foundry business in Buffalo where his father was superintendent of a stove factory.

## Dow Chemical Head Assails Cartel Charges as 'Infamous'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 6—Describing charges by the Justice Department against his chemical company as "infamous," William H. Dow, president and general manager of the Dow Chemical Co., told the Senate Truman Committee today that "Dow had the same kind of monopoly in producing magnesium as Henry Ford had during the early days of producing Model-T, a monopoly which comes when anyone makes a thing better and cheaper than anyone else."

The hearing was held to give Dow officials opportunity to register objections to a magnesium section of the Truman Committee's annual report, which was omitted when the report was published yesterday pending more evidence.

A charge has been made that the magnesium industry and the nation were less able than they should have been to meet the magnesium needs of the war emergency because of monopolistic practices.

**Dow Output in 1942**

In 1942, critical year in magnesium production, Dow produced 84.2 per cent of all the magnesium output in the country and Dow "know-how" produced 91.2 per cent, Mr. Dow told the committee.

"The fact is that there was never a real—as opposed to simply a theoretical—shortage of magnesium up to the time of filing the indictment against Dow by the government," the committee was informed.

The Dow Company pleaded nolo contendere in the case initiated by Thurman Arnold, former assistant attorney general as "an excellent example of how complete a control over a common natural resource may be exercised through a concentration of patents.

"Although the sources of magnesium are virtually unlimited, since it may be extracted from sea water or from ores which are abundant and easily accessible, one company monopolized its production in the United States between 1927 and 1941," Mr. Arnold said at the time.

"Moreover," he charged, "a German company, through a patent pooling arrangement has held the right to limit the production of magnesium in the United States while Germany was steadily expanding her production."

**Charge Held "Infamous"**

The charge that Dow was a member of an international cartel and that its production and prices were ruled by the German I. G. Farben was described by Mr. Dow as "infamous."

"It is alleged," he explained to the committee, "that the I. G. and Alcoa entered into an agreement by which an American company known as the magnesium development corporation was formed. To this company the I. G. transferred its production and fabrication patents. A production patent had to do with the making of magnesium metal, a fabrication patent has to do with alloying and working the metal after it is made. None of us in our company ever heard of this contract between I. G. and Alcoa known as the Alig contract until we were charged in an anti-trust criminal action with having agreed to limit our production to 4,000 tons a year.

"It then appeared that the I. G. had transferred its production patents to M. D. C. on the stipulation that, if they were used, American production would not exceed 4,000 tons a year.

"In fact, these production patents never were used by M. D. C. and so the limitation never came into effect.

**Denies Part in Alig**

"Dow was not a party to the Alig contract and knew nothing of it and the limitation did not apply at all to the I. G. fabrication patents which are the only ones in which Dow was ever licensed."

Mr. Dow proudly reviewed the accomplishments of his company during the war. With only 44 per cent of the rated capacity of the magnesium plants established by the government, in 1943, it turned out 60 per cent of the magnesium, he said. His group, he said, operated at 107 per cent of capacity, while the others operated at only 46 per cent.

"The government received 1.2 pounds of magnesium in 1943 for every dollar invested with the Dow group," he said. "The government received only half as much in 1943 for every dollar invested with the others."

Describing how his father founded the Dow company in 1890 and began to make magnesium in 1915 when the German supply was shut off, Mr. Dow declared, "all the other manufacturers of magnesium dropped out because they could not make it pay and Dow was presented with a monopoly by default.

Magnesium is a critical war material used in gunpowder and incendiary bombs and also in the fabrication of airplanes.

## N. Y. Central Earns $9.73 Share in 1943

NEW YORK (AP) — New York Central Railroad Company reported its 1943 net income was $62,734,050, equal to $9.73 a share. This compared with $49,082,182 or $7.61 a share in 1942.

F. E. Williamson, President, said the company carried more passengers and moved freight more miles than ever before. He also reported that it reduced its capital obligations by $25,770,184 during 1943 and that interest charges, computed on an annual basis were $12,323,586 less than on obligations outstanding at the end of 1932. Fixed charges were down $3,176,991 a compared with 1942.

Mr. Williamson said that New York Central in common with other railroads faced an increasingly serious manpower shortage. In maintenance work, it has been eased somewhat, he said, by the employment of about 1,500 Mexican nationals under special arrangement made between the governments of Mexico and the United States. He added, however, that "the problem continues to be one of serious concern."

## Fruehauf Trailer Co. Registers New Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Fruehauf Trailer Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Philadelphia covering a proposed offering of 60,000 shares of 4½ per cent convertible preferred stock, cumulative, par value $100 per share, it announced.

The registration statement said that of the proceeds of the sale, approximately $3,428,700 will be used, to the extent required, to redeem at $107.50 per share all of the comfpany's outstanding 5 per cent convertible preferred stock.

Lehman Brother and Watkins, Lerchen and Company were named as principal underwriters.

**Named Insurance Agency Official**

CHICAGO—E. Boynton Abbott has been appointed Vice President of James S. Kemper and Company, insurance agents in Chicago. Mr. Abbott has been associated with James S. Kemper and Company for eight years, and has been in the insurance business for 24 years. He has specialized in casualty and bonds. Mr. Abbott is Assistant G-3 Training Officer, Division Headquarters, Illinois Reserve Militia.

## Your Federal Income Tax

**No. 47**

**When, Where, and How Taxes Are to Be Paid**

Taxpayers who file annual Federal income and victory tax returns for 1943 on or before March 15, 1944, will show in that return the settlement of the taxes for both the years 1942 and 1943 under the plan provided in the law for the transition to the pay-as-you-go or current tax payment system.

After computing the tax on 1943 income, they will compare that tax with the 1942 tax. They will then enter on the return, in general, the greater tax plus an addition of one-fourth of the lesser tax as the total amount due, the balance of the lesser tax being forgiven. A substantial part if not all of the tax will already have been paid by most taxpayers, since they may take credit for all of the payments made on their 1942 income tax returns, together with the additional amounts paid (a) through the collection of income taxes at the source by withholding from wages in 1943, or (b) through payments of estimated tax in September and December, 1943, or (c) through a combination of both methods of payment. If, after taking these credits, a taxpayer owes a balance, he may postpone for one year (without interest) any amount of the unpaid balance up to one-half of the unforgiven portion of the lesser year's tax. The remainder of the unpaid balance, if any, will be due not later than March 15, 1944, while taxpayers who have paid more than the total amount due will be eligible for a refund or credit.

Special rules apply to members of the armed forces, both in determining whether or not the 1942 tax is greater than the 1943 tax, and in determining the time when payment of the final balance due shall be made when they have been outside of this country.

Members of the military or naval forces who, when the return is due, are on active duty outside the Americas or the continental United States (the States and the District of Columbia), or are on sea duty, may postpone filing returns and making payments of tax, until the 15th day of the fourth month following the month in which they cease to serve on sea duty or outside the continental United States, but not beyond the 15th day of the third month following the month in which the war ends.

This postponement applies also to civilian employees of the United States Government, or of Federal agencies, who are detained by an enemy government, or are beleaguered or besieged by enemy forces.

Other individuals who have been continuously outside the Americas for more than 90 days are allowed a postponement, for filing a return or paying a tax, amounting to such period plus 90 days, but not beyond the 15th day of the third month following the month in which the present war ends.

Payments of income taxes must be made to the office of the collector of internal revenue where the return is required to be filed—that is, to the collector for the district in which is located the taxpayer's legal residence or principal place of business. If he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, payment should be made to the collector at Baltimore, Md.

Civilian citizens of the United States who, on March 15, 1944, are residing or traveling outside of the States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, but within the Americas, are allowed an extension of time until June 15, 1944, for filing the 1943 return. Those who take advantage of this extension must pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the unpaid tax, if any, from the original due date, usually March 15, until paid.

Nonresident aliens who are residents of Canada or Mexico, and whose wages are subject to collection of United States income taxes at the source by withholding under the pay-as-you-go system, are also required to file their returns at the same time as United States citizens and residents generally—that is, by March 15, 1944.

Returns by nonresident aliens who are not on the current tax payment system must be made on or before the 15th day of the sixth month after the close of the taxable year, or June 15, 1944, for the calendar year 1943.

# CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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Better Work Our Motto
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(Continued)

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*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | |
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| P | L | A | S | T | I | C |
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6

# Official National League Schedule, 1944

[Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in brackets; Italics denote Saturdays; *denotes Night Games; †denotes Twilight Games]

| 1944 | AT BOSTON | AT BROOKLYN | AT NEW YORK | AT PHILADELPHIA | AT PITTSBURGH | AT CINCINNATI | AT CHICAGO | AT ST. LOUIS | AWAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOSTON | | May 2, 3 June 9*, 10, 11. 11 Aug. 1*, 2, 6. Sept. 12, 13 | April 18, 19, 20 June 7*, 8, 14, 25. 25 Sept. 3*, 9, 10 | April 16, 29, 30. 30 June 17, 18*, 25 Sept. 1*, 2, 3. 3 | May 10*, 11, 12, 13 July 1, 2. 2 Aug. 13. 13. 14, 15* | May 14. 14. 15, 16 June 28†, 28*, 30 Aug. 9, 10*, 11, 12 | May 20. 21. 21 July [4. 4]. 5, 6* Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19 | May 17, 18*, 19 July 7*, 8. 9. 9 Aug. 20. 20. 21*, 22 | Opening at N. Y. July 4 at Chicago |
| BROOKLYN | Apr. 25, 26, 27 July 15. 16. 16 Sept. [4. 4]. 15, 16. 17 | | April 28, 29, 30. 30 June 12, 13, 14* Aug. 25*, 26. 27. 27 | April 16, 19, 20 June 10*, 27. 18. 18 Sept. 7*, 9. 10. 10 | May 11*, 18, 19 July 3, 9. 9. 9 Aug. 20. 20. 21, 22* | May 30. 21. 21 July [4. 4]. 5, 6* Aug. 16, 17, 18*, 19 | May 14. 14. 15, 16 June 28, 29, 30 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12 | May 10, 11, 12*, 13 July 1*, 2. 2 Aug. 13. 13. 14*, 15 | Opening at Philadelphia July 4 at Cincinnati Labor Day at Boston |
| NEW YORK | May 4, 5, 6. 7. 7 June [17. 17]. 18. 18 Aug. 29, 30 | Apr. 21, 22. 23. May 23* June 10*, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 2, 3. 3 | | April 25, 27 July 13*, 23. 16. 16 Sept. [4. 4]. 15*, 16, 17 | May 14. 14. 15, 16 June 28*, 29, 30 Aug. 9*, 10, 11, 12 | May 10*, 11, 12, 13 July 1, 2. 2 Aug. 13. 13. 14, 15* | May 17, 18*, 19 July 7, 8. 9. 9 Aug. 20. 20. 21, 22 | May 20*. 21. 21 July [4. 4]. 5*, 6 Aug. 16, 17, 18*, 19 | Opening at Brooklyn July 4 at St. Louis Labor Day at Phila June 17 at Boston. |
| PHILADELPHIA | April 21, 22. 23 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 25, 26. 27. 27 | May 5, 6. 7. 7 Jun 6*, 8, 25*, 24. 25. 25 Aug. 29 | May 2, 3 June 10*. 11. 11 Aug. 1*, 2, 6. Sep. 12, 13 | | May 30. 21. 21 July [4. 4]. 5, 6* Aug. 16, 17, 18*, 19 | May 17, 18*, 19 July 7, 8. 9. 9 Aug. 20. 20. 21, 22* | May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 1, 2. 2 Aug. 13. 13. 14, 15 | May 14. 14. 15, 16* June 28*, 29, 30 Aug. 9*, 10, 11, 12 | Opening at Boston July 4 at Pittsburgh |
| PITTSBURGH | May 24, 25, 26 July 29. 30. 30. 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 25, 26, 27 | May [30. 30]. 31*, Jun 1 July 22. 23. 23. 24* Sept. 20, 21, 22 | June 2, 3, 4. 4. July 18* July 25, 26, 27* Sept. 23. 24. 24 | May 27*. 28. 28. 29 July 15*, 20, 21 Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1 | | April 28, 29. 30. 30 June 13, 14*, 15 Sept. 7*, 9. 10. 10 | May 5, 6. 7. 7 July 15, 16. 16. 16 Aug. 28, 29, 30 | April 18, 20 June 11*. 18. 18 Aug. 25*, 26. 27. 27 Sept. 13*, 15 | Opening at St. Louis Dec. Day at Brooklyn |
| CINCINNATI | June 2, 3. 4. 4 July 25, 26, 27. 28 Sept. 22. 24. 24 | May 27. 28. 28. 29* July 19*, 20, 21 Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1 | May 14*, 25, 26 July 30. 30. 31*, Aug. 1 Sept. 25, 26, 27 | May [30. 30]. 31, June 1 July 22. 23. 23. 24* Sept. 19*, 20, 21 | April 21. 23. 23 June 6*, 7, 20*, 21, 22 Sept. 15, 16. 17 | | May 3, 4 June 16, 17. 18. 18 Aug. 25, 26. 27. Sep. 12, 13 | May 5, 6. 7. 7 July 15*, 16*. 16. 16 Aug. 28, 29*, 30 | Opening at Pittsburgh Dec. Day at Philadelphia |
| CHICAGO | May 27. 28. 28 July 29, 30, 31. 31 Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1 | June 2*, 3. 4. 4 July 23, 26, 27*. 28 Sept. 23. 24. 24 | May [30. 30]. 31, Jun 1* July 22. 23. 23. 24* Sept. 20, 21, 22 | May 24*, 25, 26 July 29. 30. 30. 31, Aug. 1* Sept. 25, 26, 27 | April 25, 26, 27 June 8, 9*. 11 Aug. 4*, 5. 6. Sept. [4. 4] | April 18, 19, 20 June 2*, 3, 4. 25. 25 Sept. 1*, 2. 3. 3 | | April 29. 30. 30 June 13*, 14, Aug. 25*, 26 Sept. 1*, 9. 10. 10 | Opening at Cincinnati Dec. Day at N. Y. Labor Day at Pittsburgh |
| ST. LOUIS | May [30. 30]. 31, June 1 July 1*, 23. 23. 24 Sept. 20, 21, 22 | May 24, 25*, 26 Jul 29. 30. 30. 31*, Aug. 1 Sept. 25, 26, 27 | May 27. 28. 28. 29* July 30, 31*, 31 Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1 | June 2*, 3, 4. 4 July 25, 26*, 27, 28 Sept. 23. 24. 24 | May 2, 3, 4 June 23*, 24, 25. 25 Aug. 27, Sept. 2. 3. 3 | April 23, 24, 25 May 31*, June 1 July 1, 2. 2 Aug. 3, 4. 5. 6 Sept. 10, 11 | April 21, 22. 23 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 15, 16. 17. 17 | | Opening at Chicago Dec. Day at Boston Labor Day at Cincinnati |
| AT HOME | 11 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day June 11 Labor Day | 12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day 14 Night Games | 12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day 14 Night Games | 12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day 14 Night Games | 11 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day 14 Night Games | 11 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 Labor Day 14 Night Games | 12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 | 12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 21 Night Games | |

All Star Game, Pittsburgh, July 11

## Dodds to Run Two Races In Track Windup

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Gil Dodds goes in both ends of a double-header Saturday when the Boston theologian, who won his fifth straight race in the special mile at the I. C. 4-A meet, trots out for the Columbian mile and 1,000-yard features of the Knights of Columbus competition that closes the Madison Square Garden indoor track season.

Dodds had more trouble than usual in making it five in a row in 4:10.2 at the collegiate carnival because Bill Hulse of the New York A. C. was determined to set the pace and keep it as long as he could.

Hulse roared through a 58.3 quarter, a 2:02 half, and a 3:03.5 three-quarters before yielding to the parson with only three and a half laps to go. Gil had made seven distinct bids to pass the leader but each time the Winged Footer had sprinted to hold the pace. Once Dodds got out in front, Hulse had to drop out of the race and Dodds led Ensign Ollie Hunter home by some 50 yards.

The persistent Hulse will be joined by Dartmouth's Don Burnham, who won the I. C. 4-A mile in 4:20.2, and Ruby Simms of N. Y. U. to provide competition for Gil in the Columbian while Al Daily of Manhattan, collegiate champ, and Les Eisenhart, A. A. U. king, will be among the 1,000-yard starters trying to trip Dodds on the $64 question of his double or nothing bid. Glenn Cunningham did the trick in 1935 but failed and lost both events in 1939.

Although the special mile stole the play from the college boys Saturday, Army's splendid team performance came in for plenty of notice as the Cadets with 47 points came within one point of tying the all-time meet record. In dethroning N. Y. U. as champs, the Army captured only two events, the 35-pound weight throw and pole vault, but failed to place in only two. Navy, in second place with 36½ points, took firsts in the high jump, broad jump, shot put, and 600-yard run.

Ed Conwell of N. Y. U. in the 60-yard sprint in 6.3 and Burnham in the mile were the only repeating titleholders.

### American Hockey League

*By the Associated Press*

Results March 4

Hershey 2, Indianapolis 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Providence 0.

Results March 5

Buffalo 11, Cleveland 5.
Indianapolis 6, Providence 2.

## Bruins' Hopes for Play-Offs Kept Alive by Slim Margin

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The National Hockey League season starts down the last two weeks of its 1943-44 campaign today with the Bruins still having a chance—albeit a slim one—to make the Stanley Cup play-offs which begin March 21.

In a nutshell the situation finds the Bruins five points behind the fourth-place Toronto Maple Leafs with five games to play to Toronto's four. Detroit Red Wings are here at the Garden tomorrow night and a loss to the visitors would just about end all the Bruins' chances. A victory, however, and they could possibly catch the Leafs—in fact, it might make the final game of the season between Boston and Toronto March 18 in Toronto a decisive affair.

**Trouble With N. Y.**

It will take a fortuitous chain of events, though, for the Bruins to come through. They did not make themselves out any powerhouse when they had such a struggle with New York Rangers over the week end, barely edging them 10-9 here Saturday and then being tied by them 4-4 in New York last night. It was extremely fortunate for them that Toronto dropped two games to Canadiens, 6-2 and 8-3. In the other two NHL games of the week end, Detroit beat Chicago 6-2 Saturday and then lost to the Hawks 1-6 last night.

Several events of note occurred last week. The 10-9 Boston-New York game tied the league record for goals in a single game. That record was set in the first game in NHL history when Montreal Wanderers defeated Toronto by the same score. Manager Art Ross of the Bruins, incidentally, was playing for Wanderers.

**Point Record**

In that game Saturday the 46 scoring points totaled by the two teams set a new league high for single-game point gathering. Bill Cowley got six points, just one shy of the record, and his four goals marked the first time he scored so many in one game in his career. Canadiens have hung up another mark in total goals for the season, their 202 tallies beating the 198 scored by Toronto last year. Canadiens need to get only four more points in six games to tie the 77 points totaled by the Bruins of 1929-30.

Herb Cain's three-goal outburst in New York last night enabled him to hang on to the individual scoring lead, although Doug Bentley, defending champion, crept to within three points of him and tied him for the goal-scoring lead with 34. Elmer Lach of Canadiens is the leader in assists with 44, just one away from Cowley's league record.

The 10 leading scorers follow:

| | G | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cain, Boston | 34 | 36 | 70 |
| D. Bentley, Chicago | 34 | 34 | 68 |
| Mosienko, Chicago | 29 | 36 | 65 |
| C. Smith, Chicago | 22 | 43 | 65 |
| L. Carr, Toronto | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| Liscombe, Detroit | 31 | 31 | 62 |
| Cowley, Boston | 24 | 38 | 62 |
| Lach, Canadiens | 18 | 44 | 62 |
| A. Jackson, Boston | 33 | 57 | 56 |
| Carve h, Detroit | 21 | 35 | 56 |

### National Hockey League

| | W | L | T | Goals Pts | For | Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 33 | 4 | 7 | 73 | 202 | 93 |
| Detroit | 22 | 16 | 6 | 50 | 183 | 154 |
| Chicago | 21 | 19 | 4 | 46 | 161 | 165 |
| Toronto | 20 | 22 | 4 | 44 | 190 | 168 |
| Boston | 17 | 23 | 5 | 39 | 196 | 231 |
| New York | 6 | 35 | 4 | 16 | 155 | 276 |

Results March 4

Boston 10, New York 9.
Montreal 5, Toronto 2.
Detroit 6, Chicago 2.

Results March 5

Boston 4, New York 4.
Montreal 8, Toronto 3.
Chicago 6, Detroit 1.

## McSpaden Is Golf Victor At Gulfport

GULFPORT, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Harold "Jug" McSpaden, par-cracking Philadelphia Country Club pro, got back into the winning groove to take first money in the $4,500 Gulfport, Miss., open golf tournament.

A front runner since the tournament got under way Friday, McSpaden stormed down to the finish with a three-under-par 68 in the final round yesterday to bring his 72-hole total to 276, six strokes better than his nearest rival, Sammy Byrd, of Birmingham, former New York Yankee outfielder, and winner of last week's New Orleans open.

McSpaden's victory was good for $1,000 in war bonds with a majority value of $1,333.333 while Byrd's second place 282 won him $750.

One stroke back of Byrd was Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, veteran, who carded a 283 for the four rounds and won $550 in bonds. Toney Penna, Dayton, Ohio, pro, was fourth with 284, two strokes ahead of Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., star, who won the Texas open recently. Revolta matched McSpaden's 68 on the final round but his over-par shooting in the first and third rounds forced his total to 286.

Tied for sixth place were Fred Haas, Jr., New Orleans amateur, and Leonard Dodson, Kansas City professional. Both fired 288. Craig Wood, duration national open champion of Mamaroneck, N. Y., shot 289 to trail Haas and Dodson.

## Great Lakes Five Closes Season By Beating Wisconsin

GREAT LAKES, Ill., March 6 (AP)—The Great Lakes basketball team, ranked as one of the country's strongest, dropped anchor on its 1943-44 season last night—with no plans for post-season contests.

The Sailors, possessor of a 21-game win streak during the season, finished play by walloping Wisconsin, 63 to 47. It was their 33d win in a 36-game schedule as compared to last season's won-lost record of 34-3.

Herman Schaefer, former Indiana star, set a new individual season record, scoring 420 points to break Bob Calihan's two-year-old mark of 308.

## Boudreau Is Going Ahead With Plans

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—Lou Boudreau, manager of the Cleveland Indians, who recently was classified 1-A, is going ahead with plans for the club's spring training.

The Indian manager said that he will leave Sunday for Lafayette, Ind., where the American League team will open spring training a week from today at Purdue University.

Since notified of his 1-A classification, Boudreau said he has heard nothing further from his draft board.

### Basketball Scores

*By the Associated Press*

East

Univ. of Oklahoma 54, Westminster 36.
Army 47, Navy 40.
Aberden Proving Ground (Md) 54, Mitchell Field (NY) 52.
Rochester 46, Colgate 45.
Columbia Midshipmen 50, Floyd Bennett Field 43.
Brooklyn C. 51, Yeshiva C. 45.
Connecticut 65, Rhode Island State 61.
St. Francis (Brooklyn) 44, City College New York 33.
Sampson 73, Ingersoll Rand 37.
Lafayette 60, Lehigh 42.
St. Josephs 48, Temple 46.
Cornell 51, Canisius 29.
Brown 61, Boston Coast Guard 52.

South

Norfolk Naval Training Station 61, Curtis Bay Coast Guard 49.
Mt. St. Mary's 40, Loyola 39 (Mason-Dixon Conference tournament final).
West Virginia 67, Carnegie Tech 25.
Kentucky 62, Tulane 46 (Southeastern Conference tournament final).

Midwest

Indiana 51, Purdue 45.
Illinois 53, Minnesota 27.
Northwestern 42, Iowa 41.
Missouri 38, Kansas State 14.
Wisconsin 74, Chicago 46.
Oshkosh 34, Sheboygan 32.
Scott Field Flyers 56, St. Louis Univ. 35.
Concordia Seminary 62, Concordia (Springfield, Ill.) 29.
Great Lakes 63, Wisconsin 47.

Southwest

Norman Navy Skyjackets 28, Oklahoma A. & M. 25.
Phillips Sixty-Six 76, Norman Navy Zoomers 40.

West

Montana School of Mines 55, Montana U. 43.
Washington 62, Washington State 43.
Utah 62, Salt Lake City Air Base 52.

### College Swimming

*By the Associated Press*

Cornell 53, Sampson Naval 22.
Naval Academy 42, Military Academy 33.

## Sports Around the Town

### Garden Ready for Big-Time Basketball

Big-time basketball, with this week's Tech tourney setting the stage, is seen in the very near future for Boston, a fact which may or may not come as a surprise.

For some time Boston Garden officials have been toying with the idea of putting basketball over in a big way, but not until now has anything been done. Today, under the direction of Superintendant Bob Murphy, finishing touches are being put to a brand new court floor, for which the Garden is putting some $5,000 on the line.

It is a cinch that the Garden would not spend that much just for the Tech tournament, but is willing to gamble that basketball can go in Boston despite reports to the contrary. As it is, the M. I. T. classic gets the benefit of the new floor and indications are that the event will be one of the best in its 19-year history.

First-round play in Class B begins Wednesday afternoon with the following pairings: Framingham-Provincetown, Belmont-Newburyport, Braintree-Story, and Lexington-Methuen. Opening-round games in Class A start Wednesday night with the following pairings: New Bedford-Haverhill, Waltham-Brockton, Attleboro-Medford, and Somerville-North Quincy. Semi-final games will be played Thursday and the finals Saturday.

Two more players have been added to the Braves' roster in Outfielder Elmer Nieman and Infielder Kirby Farrell. Pitcher Jim Tobin, however, probably won't be with the club, for he has asked permission to stay on his defense job.

* * *

Winners of feature races at the New England speed skating championships at the Arena last night included the following: men's 440, Leo Lavelle, Pawtucket; men's 800, Roy Blum, New York; men's three-mile, Ivan Rosalasky, New York; women's 440, Carmelita Landry, Fitchburg; women's 880, Beatrice Amann, Meriden, Conn.; women's one-mile, Miss Amann.

* * *

In a realignment of personnel the Red Sox have sent Tom Daly into the scouting department, brought up Bill Burwell from Louisville to replace Daly, replaced Burwell with Nemo Leibold of Scranton, and promoted Heinie Manush from Roanoke to succeed Leibold at Scranton.

* * *

The Olympics wound up their regular Eastern League campaign yesterday with a 4-1 victory over Philadelphia Falcons at the Garden. Their final standing shows them with 36 victories, one tie, and only two defeats in 39 games. They now enter the U. S. A. H. A. championship play-downs, with their first game scheduled in New York next Sunday, where they meet Rovers in a double-header.

* * *

Gretchen Merrill, national ladies' figure skating champion, retained her club championship at The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton yesterday. Runner-up was Dorothy Glazier of Brookline. Doris Schubach and Walter Noffke, national pair champions, easily won their specialty.

### Scoring Mark

KINGSTON, R. I., March 6 (AP)—Ernie Calverley of Rhode Island State, who on Feb. 22 set a new major collegiate season basketball scoring record, tossed in 16 points against Connecticut Saturday night to finish the season with 534 points in 20 games. Connecticut won the game, 65-61.

The previous recognized mark was 515 points set last year by George Senesky of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, in 22 games.


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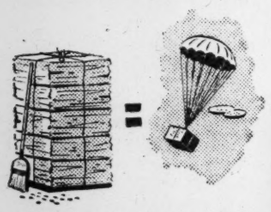

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(Continued from previous page)

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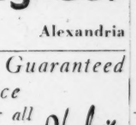

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*Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, England

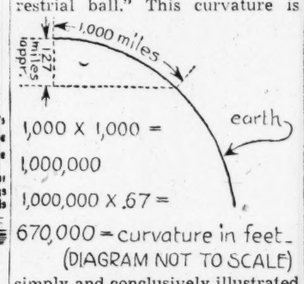
### Lighthouse for Land Travelers

**Dunston Pillar, situated on the Lincoln-Sleaford road, miles away from the English seacoast, was erected by Sir Francis Dashwood in 1751, and originally crowned with a lantern for the guidance of travelers over Dunstan Heath. In 1810 the lantern was removed and a huge figure of King George III erected in its place. So far as known, it's the only land lighthouse ever built.**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How to Tell How Far the Earth Curves for Any Given Distance?*

We are all familiar with the fact that the earth's surface curves, since it is something of a "terrestrial ball." This curvature is




(DIAGRAM NOT TO SCALE)

simply and conclusively illustrated when a ship comes toward us from beyond our horizon. As the ship approaches the masts and funnel are seen first, the ship seeming to rise from below the surface of the ocean, until at last the entire vessel, from mast tip to water line, is in plain sight.

It is a fairly simple matter to compute the amount of curvature for any regular portion of the earth's circumference. Just multiply the distance (in miles) along the surface by itself (in other words, square it), and then multiply the result by .67. The answer obtained will be the amount of curvature at that distance—expressed in feet.

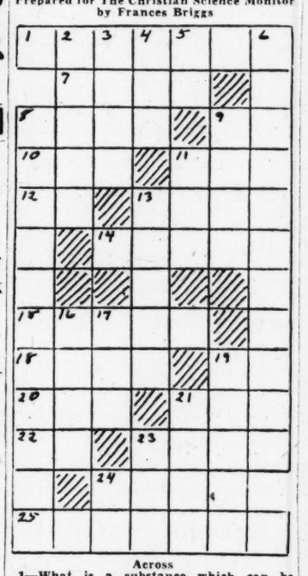
To illustrate: a point five miles away across a lake will be 5 times 5 times .67, or 16 feet and 9 inches "lower" than the observer.

### *Largest Tree Trunk*

A chestnut tree near the foot of Mt. Etna in Sicily measures approximately 200 feet in circumference; this is the largest tree-trunk measurement known.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**
1—What is a substance which can be shaped in any way desired?
7—What country declared war against Germany on Sept. 9, 1943?
8—Who is one of "Five Little Peppers"?
9—Railroad (abbr.).
10—Collection of sayings.
11—Who was one of Russia's most important composers?
12—What are initials of actress wed to Robert Taylor?
13—Who was a famous Dutch portrait and genre painter?
14—What place is scene of much of Hilton's "Lost Horizon"?
15—What are flanged spools on which photographic films are wound?
18—Signior Mountanto is mentioned as having returned from what in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
19—Exclamation.
20—In what State of U. S. was Edwin Markham born (abbr.)?
21—Pronoun.
22—Civil Service (abbr.).
23—What creature frightens Mime in opera "Siegfried"?
24—Wild hog is what?
25—What peninsula separates Gulf of Mexico from Caribbean Sea?

**Down**
2—What creatures are associated with Daniel?
3—What is an open space in a building?
4—What is the chemical name of salt?
5—What is symbol for thoron?
6—What is first name of Mr. Morley, American novelist and poet?
8—What is title of a nonsensical poem by Lewis Carroll?
9—What did Mary's little lamb break by following her to school?
11—What is a public vehicle with two or four wheels?
13—What are the "templed" elevations of the song "America"?
16—Mark Antony asked for the loan of what?
17—Before
19—Who is author of the novel "Thunderhead?
21—Chair.
23—The anaconda is what?
24—City of Vancouver is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Cortese, Lieut. Col. Domingo** (dō-mēng'-gō' kôr-tā'-sā)—Executive Secretary to the President of Argentina.

**Eniwetok** (ā-nē'-wā-tôk; or ĕn'-ē-wā-tôk') — Atoll in the Marshalls, site of an important air base.

**Model, Col. Gen. Walther** (väl'-tĕr mō'-dĕl) — New Commander in Chief of the German armies on the northern Russian front.

**Picado, Teodoro** (tā'-ō-thō'-rō pē-kä'-thō) — Costa Rica's new President.

**Silguira, J. Honorio** (ō-nō'-ryō sēl-gē'-rä) — Argentina's new Minister of Justice and Education.

**Taezaz, Ato Lawrence** (ä-tō tä-ē-zäz — e v e n accent)—Ethiopian Minister to Russia.

**Tobera** (tō-bä'-rä) — Airdrome at Rabaul.

**Umboi** (o͝om'-boi) — Island in the Vitiaz Strait, between New Guinea and New Britain.

**Vunakanau** (vo͞o'-nä-kä-nou')—Airdrome at Rabaul.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Kotka** (kōt'-kä) — Lumber center 80 miles across the Gulf of Finland from Narva.

**Sarajevo** (sä'-rä-yĕ-vō)—Capital of Bosnia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh = z in azure.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Tem

**"Give me fifty cents and I'll take you away from all this . . . we'll go to the Bijou!"**

## Brevities

**A British** baron has given his entire estate to the government—the reply sarcastic to the Treasury's demand, "whichever is the larger."—Detroit News.

**Hitler's** job fetches $52,000,000 a year, but the trouble is there's no future in it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**Quicker** delivery of home newspapers to our fighting men is urged. After all, it is only fair that our generals should be able to study the military experts' wisdom as soon as possible after the event.—Punch ©.

**It is** agreed that labor, business and agriculture will sit down together after the war, and if his laundry comes back, maybe the white-collar worker can make a fourth.—Indianapolis News.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: But in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.*—Acts 10:34, 35

### *Did You Know That—*

The United States Government requisitioned nearly one half of the 350 commercial airline planes at the outbreak of the war?

**NEWS ITEM**— POST-WAR TAXIS MAY BE EQUIPPED WITH SHORT-WAVE RADIO RECEIVING SETS.

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JED, THIS IS HAZEL - STOP AT THE DELICATESSEN AND BRING HOME SOME SALAMI, PICKLES & MILK
YOUR WIFE FORGETFUL TOO ?
RADIO CAB
Mike, you good for nothing! You're late for supper again! Why don't you come home instead of gallivanting around in that taxi ?
WISH I HAD A 2-WAY SET SO I COULD TALK BACK
Taxi
PHIL, DEAR, I'LL MEET YOU UNDER THE APPLE TREE IN FIVE MINUTES
EVEN POST-WAR BIKES MAY HAVE THEM

### Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Of Course*

By Le Pelley

ALL RIGHT, NOW, BUD — I'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO TAKE THAT SKI JUMP..
THE MAIN THING IS TO GET YOUR SKIS OFF THE GROUND
ER... OF COURSE YOU UNDERSTAND THERE, ARE A FEW REFINEMENTS I DIDN'T PUT IN...

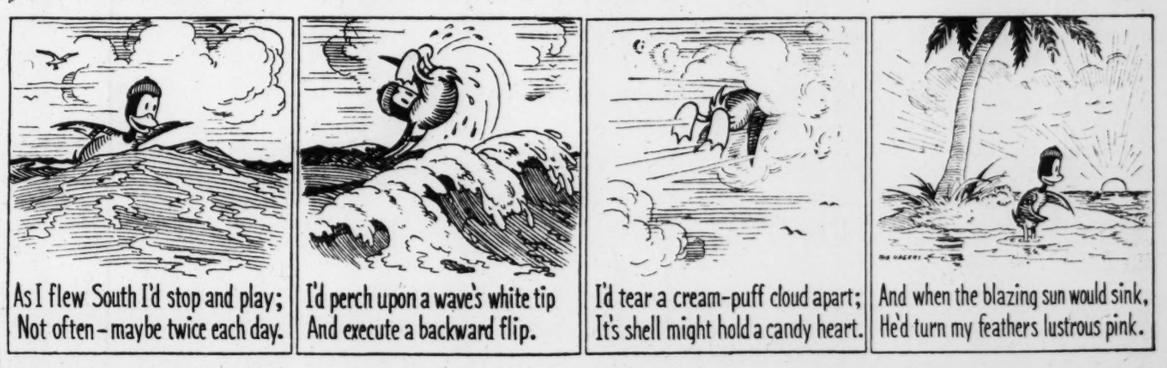
### The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Both Pleased*

By Rodgers

"Why, thank you", the caretaker said when I brought his hat back to him-
"Don't thank me - it was a pleasure!" I wagged-
But he seemed to think I'd done something wonderful -
And there didn't seem to be any point in telling him chasing hats was an old stunt of mine -
Rodgers

### The Adventures of Waddles—*A Flight of Fancy*

By The Hagers


As I flew South I'd stop and play; Not often - maybe twice each day.
I'd perch upon a wave's white tip And execute a backward flip.
I'd tear a cream-puff cloud apart; It's shell might hold a candy heart.
And when the blazing sun would sink, He'd turn my feathers lustrous pink.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Production—New Phase

The bulk of developments in the United States in recent weeks, including the annual report of the Senate's Truman Committee, add up to the conclusion that America has entered a new phase in its war production.

It is no longer the conversional phase or even the acceleration phase. It is, in a broad sense, a horizontal phase in which some specialized items, such as landing craft and planes, will be required in ascending number, but other items will only be required on the present scale, while in other lines, machine tools for example, war demand is diminishing.

The present period presents a rough, though reversed, approximation of the situation obtaining in the early days of the armament program. The problem, then, was to obtain a certain war production on top of civilian production. The United States wasn't at war, in fact talked as if it might never be—but in the national heart felt it would be. All of which complicated the job of concentrating on planes while still delivering straight-eights with plenty of chromium.

Today, the country is at war, and talks as if it would be for a long time—but the national heart is hopeful it may end soon. This tangles the task of getting a little more civilian production while still delivering the ducks and jeeps.

The Army and Navy attitude, if we understand it, is that civilian production should not be expanded, at least until the critical time of the invasion is over and a clearer estimate of quantitative needs can be gathered. If this means some idle plants and some idle workers now, it is all right because these will be in reserve should production emergencies arise.

The Truman Committee very sensibly replies: (1) Workers do not remain idle and in reserve. They either go into nonwar lines now clamoring for their services or retire to their homes, from which they must be recruited all over again if needed. (2) Moreover, civilian production is the goose that lays the golden egg that pays for war production, and civilian goods supply the incentive for which many war workers labor.

President Wilson of General Motors suggests a useful compromise. It is to let industry employ a few men in planning now, and to use such released facilities as machine-tool plants, to get the basic things done that are required for speedy return to civilian production. In the case of automobiles, he feels this would permit output of new cars within three months after the war's end, instead of six months or more later.

The military authorities might well consider Mr. Wilson's obviously correct statement that the first 10 per cent of the production job is the hardest and slowest going. If this can be gotten out of the way by V Day, the postwar problem will be greatly simplified.

### The Italian Fleet

Was Mr. Roosevelt really as casual as he seemed when, in answer to a press conference query, he disclosed Russia's request for one-third of the Italian fleet? Or was he carrying through a high-pressure diplomatic maneuver? In either case it is doubtful whether all the repercussions had been foreseen.

If it was diplomacy, it could have been another turn of the screw on Turkey. For it suggested that Moscow—and Washington and London—might soon be asking for passage through the Dardanelles for Italian ships going to help the Russians in the Black Sea.

Or it might have been aimed at those Americans who ask for American participation in the settlement of Russia's borders, reminding them that all Allied obligations to Russia have not been fulfilled.

Or it could have been an addendum on Mr. Churchill's recent support of the Badoglio regime, a warning that Washington was not satisfied with the results of such support. Marshal Badoglio's reaction—a threat to resign—will not trouble many people. Yet Washington might well give some heed to the feelings of Italians about their fleet. A cavalier parceling out of the ships—even if permitted by the armistice terms—will not win friends for the Allies among the hardy groups that are now carrying strikes to the point of revolt in northern Italy.

Sometimes it seems that Mr. Roosevelt is thinking so much in terms of guns and planes and ships that he has forgotten people and the military importance of their feelings.

### Another Veto?

After appearing to be settled on a fairly reasonable compromise on the soldiers' vote, the House and Senate conference committee has now broken the issue wide open again. By additional concessions to extreme States' rights views, the conferees have whittled down the bill passed by the Senate so that Senators Green and Hatch estimate that fewer service men and women will vote under the proposed measure than under the law passed last year. Such a bill would invite a veto.

For the President has urged a simplified Federal ballot to give the soldiers an effective voice in this year's election. The compromise now proposed denies such a ballot to all the forces still in the United States and grants it to those overseas only after they have surmounted several hurdles of transportation, application blanks and affidavits. We are convinced that a Federal ballot which the States were free to count or not according to their own laws would fulfill the letter as well as the spirit of the Constitution.

### Chile and the Hemisphere

Chile's recognition of the Farrell regime in Argentina poses a problem for United States diplomatists. It threatens to produce a division of the hemisphere into two blocs.

It will be good news in Berlin. But this does not mean that Berlin's finger is directing this development.

Nations nearer than the United States to Argentina doubtless are aware of many internal reasons—independent of Axis designs—for Argentina's upsets. Therefore what appears in the United States to be moves by Washington to counter Axis maneuvers can all too easily appear, at the other end of the New World, to be undue interference in internal affairs.

The United States has a perfect right to withhold recognition from the Argentine Government. But it is clear from Chile's move that any crude assertion of the United States power in South America in an effort to cut Argentina off from its neighbors would produce dangerous reactions.

### Why Not Make Sure?

A spokesman for the State Department at Washington is quoted as saying that the British-American embargo on oil shipments from the Western Hemisphere to Spain does not, and never has, applied to packaged oil—that is, in drums, barrels, or tins—but only to bulk oil in tankers. The condition was revealed by a reported discovery of the loading of 250,000 gallons of lubricating oil at an east coast port for shipment to Spain.

In this connection, a story told by an American sailor might be repeated here. His destroyer intercepted in the Atlantic a Spanish ship whose papers revealed her laden with oil from the United States to Spain. Several days later, the story runs, the destroyer found the Spanish oil ship at practically the same spot. The very suspicious conclusion is obvious.

Could not delivery of oil to Spanish ports be guaranteed by the presence of an American State Department, Army, or Navy supercargo aboard such ships? Something of the sort should be requisite if there remains the slightest suspicion that the Spaniards are delivering gasoline or oil to the Germans.

### GOP and the Farmers

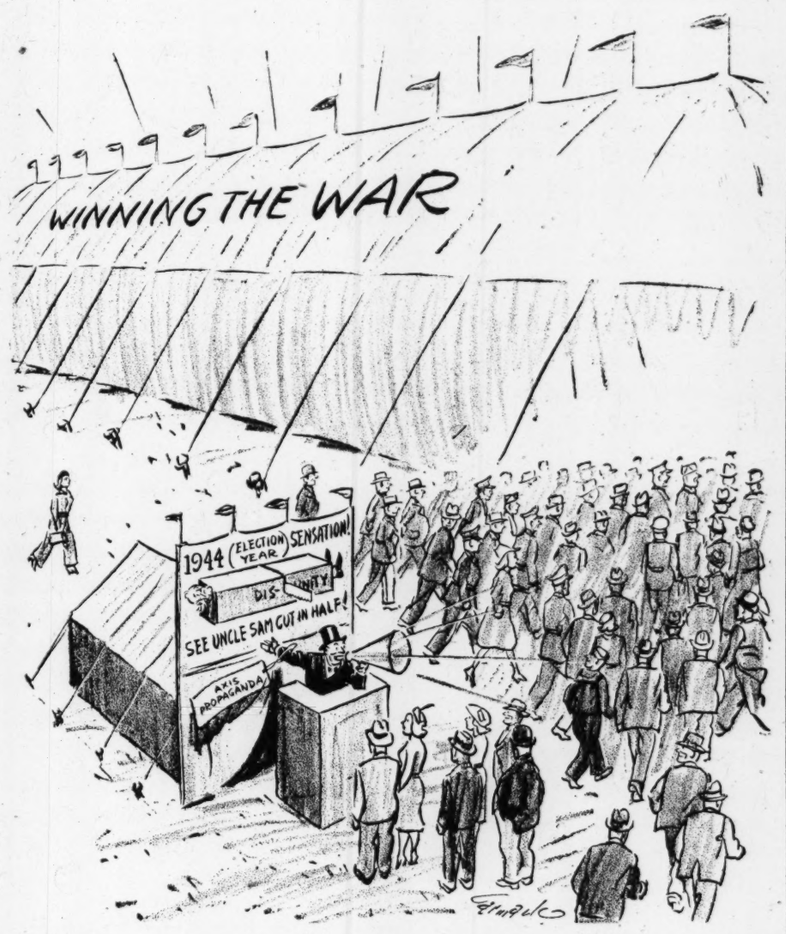
Republicans are getting off to an early start in calling a committee meeting in April to formulate a farm policy for the Chicago convention. Although Democrats won most of the Middle Western States in 1940, the trend was less decisive than in 1936 and 1932, and there is some basis for the claim that only strong support in urban centers turned the tide.

It is true that in the broad pattern of American political history the farmers have leaned mostly toward the G. O. P. Indeed, they started it.

Excepting the Farmers' Union, the principal farm organizations have been sharply critical of the Administration's wartime food policies. Leaders of these organizations have been invited to attend the Republican conference.

For in the presence of today's demands, and the unprecedented postwar prospects, American farmers will doubtless carefully study this year the plans offered them by both parties.

### The American People Know How to Take Sideshows




## Woodrow Wilson Knew About Truk

*The Wide Horizon*

By Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. N., Ret.

American naval aircraft that recently punctured the "invincibility" of Japanese defenses of Truk in the Carolines by sinking a number of enemy naval ships in the lagoon, also spoiled what might have been a fiftieth anniversary celebration, for the first Jap warship visited this archipelago in 1894.

American missionaries in the Truk group and in other islands in the Carolines were the first to realize what the Japanese intended to do the moment the coast was clear after the outbreak of World War One and interested nations too busy to halt them. These missionaries saw a Japanese admiral and staff arrive in Truk, the admiral direct from duty as Aide de Camp to the Emperor. The staff conducted a thorough survey of the military and naval possibilities of Truk.

As soon as possible thereafter, up went radio towers on Truk and secretly through the air went messages from Admiral Nozaki to Tokyo to this general effect: "This Truk archipelago has everything: anchorages for many fleets, mountains for artillery and lookouts, good soil for food. Am staying on. Rush permanent equipment and supplies."

These same American missionaries have supplied other proof that the Japanese made plans then and there to stay in Truk permanently. Japanese naval personnel were seen by the missionaries making further surveys of the many islands in the Truk group with relation to the water available in the lagoon for ship anchorages. This was expertly charted for naval ships and seaplane anchorages.

* * *

Almost immediately, the Japanese borrowed a leaf from the book of American missionaries. The American mission schools were suppressed and Japanese Christian mission schools were set up. The edict was handed down: "Male natives are required to study the Japanese language in Truk schools." Six years of this, and with it the Japanese conception of history and geography. American missionaries were told: "You may teach only sacred subjects."

The order from Tokyo that no white men would henceforth look on Truk came to naught, however, several weeks ago when United States Marines flew over the lagoon with their aerial cameras.

Secret as have been the details of how many ships the Japs have harbored in the Truk lagoon, there never has been any real secret about what Truk really is. President Woodrow Wilson took in the full meaning of Truk in 1918: "The Carolines (Truk) lie athwart our path from Hawaii to the Philippines. Besides, Truk is nearer Hawaii than Hawaii is to our Pacific coast.

"This Caroline group can be fortified and made into naval bases by Japan. The islands are of little use for aught else.

"We have no naval base near except the island of Guam."

The President fully realized that Truk, already occupied by Japan, was almost certain to be made into a "stop" sign for any force going west to succor the Philippines.

* * *

It is almost as though Nature was equipped with naval blueprints when it came to building this extraordinary group of 245 islands, sitting in a semi-placid duck pond, hundreds of miles from the nearest hostile base. This duck pond, called a lagoon, provides beautiful safe anchorage for fleets of ships and seaplanes. Nature, with its coral polyp workers, built a long breakwater around the whole island group, a reef that holds back the heavy seas. Moreover, the breakwater was made with exit gates so that numbers of vessels can leave at the same time.

Nevertheless, this same lagoon can become a trap for Japanese ships caught in there by American aircraft. They must stay and take it, because if they leave they abandon their only protection, the shore-emplaced antiaircraft guns. Not only that, but ships in the open sea must fight or run.

Nature, however, had a joker in her building plans. We have it on the authority of Prof. William H. Hobbs, geologist at the University of Michigan, that the volcanic ocean floor about the Truk islands is rising and that Truk is sinking. This process, however, is slow and the contingency is something for the far future.

Truk is 1,046 miles from Kwajalein and 750 miles from Eniwetok, also in the Marshalls. But these must be supplied with all the vast impedimenta of naval war from Hawaii, 2,300 miles distant. In turn, Hawaii must be supplied from Pacific coast ports, 2,200 miles still farther eastward. Now the seizure of the Momote airfield in the Admiralties puts U. S. bombers only 610 miles away. Inexorably, Uncle Sam's forces draw closer, bringing nearer the day when Truk must fall, or be rendered ineffectual, unable to stop the American advance on Tokyo.

## China, Past and Future

*The Bookshelf*

Chinese history was once criticized by an old missionary student as "remote, monotonous, obscure, and—worst of all—there is too much of it." Evidently taking heed of these various points, Owen and Eleanor Lattimore have written a book on China which is a history brought close to the ordinary American reader, lively in style, pointed, and (best of all from the view of many!) short.

THE MAKING OF MODERN CHINA (New York: Norton. $2.50) is as close to being a popular type of book as is possible to achieve without loss of authenticity—and the Lattimores know their subject firsthand to a degree which forbids any trifling with facts.

The Lattimores deal with Chinese economics (always dependent on land ownership) as a key to dynastic succession, show that "there has always been a conflict between the power of the State to levy taxes and the power of the landowner to collect rent," further elucidate the tendency for the wealthy and the politically powerful to become one, and tell how this periodically builds up a sophisticated and lavish court coupled with families of great wealth and culture—suddenly followed by "appalling collapse into the wildest confusion marked by savage peasant rebellions" and the rise of new leaders relying on the sword, but later coming to seek scholarly aid and the accumulation of new wealth.

It is with this sort of seeing eye that the authors sweep rapidly through Chinese history to the modern age. When they deal with Nationalist China their testimony has a special interest, in that Mr. Lattimore spent some months in Chungking as Roosevelt-chosen political adviser to the Generalissimo—a man who notably "built up the strength of the Government and its international credit without allowing foreign control to increase either politically or financially."

Toward the close of the book, there are some interesting comments on the prospects for greater Chinese democracy (the Lattimores see it as greatly assisted by the growth of local self-government) and the record of the industrial co-operatives.

Now, they feel, the outline of final victory in China can be seen; "the decisive battles await the time when China's allies can supply artillery as well as planes"—and, they might add, many more planes! Then when China's veteran manpower is provided with "adequate fire power," eastern China offers the great battlefield for destructions of Japan's armies.

"This will prove to be even more important than the bombing of Japan from bases in China; for the morale of Japanese troops is such that while they fight desperately when pinned down in small numbers . . . they can be made to surrender in large numbers after mass defeat, in which loss of confidence and then loss of hope infect not only individuals but whole regiments and whole divisions. R. G.

## Washington "Figgers"

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Robert R. Mullen

By wire, by mail, by pilgrim and otherwise, Washington learns the country is much concerned these days with living costs. That's why we hear so much about statistics, or in the Washington vernacular, "figgers."

Personally, I tend to side with Mr. Baruch on "figgers." He sits rather calmly on a Lafayette Park bench, feeding rather lush Carlton crumbs to the pigeons and squirrels and when you mention statistics, he blandly wafts a hand and with a penetrating and quizzical smile either utters his favorite word, which is "hokum," or archly asks, "Whose statistics?" Of course, anything can be proved with "figgers."

Most Washington discussion about "figgers" centers around the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index. This is not only because the AFL and the CIO recently joined in blasting it, but more particularly for the reason that for most practical purposes the BLS index is the only such index Washington has.

The War Labor Board uses it, much to labor's dissatisfaction, as a general guide in arriving at wage levels. The OPA uses it in determining the effectiveness of price regulations in the various cities.

There is abroad an impression that the index is somewhat weighted with such goods of presumably static price as bustles and high lace shoes. And that, moreover, it fails to measure the "gray market" (deteriorated quality), or the peculiar expenses faced by many families because of the war—moving nearer jobs, or increased transportation costs, and so on.

* * *

This occasions labor's assertion that the actual cost of American living has risen 43.5 per cent above the level of three years ago, while the BLS insists the rise has been 23.4.

The American Statistical Association entered the argument and has issued a report, which can be read two ways at once. It endorses the accuracy of the BLS index and what the index does, but concedes its scope is short of the ideal when it comes to measuring costs in small cities, and in allowing for the special conditions of war and for unique conditions among workers in certain industries. Coal miners are cited as an example.

Albert F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a calm young man of the studied demeanor you might expect of a former member of the Brown teaching staff, looks at his "figgers" with a remarkably realistic eye.

"They represent a national average," he insists, "not a micrometer reading applicable to the situation of every family. When it is used for policy purposes, consideration should be given to problems peculiar to the groups involved. Families differ; localities differ; prices vary widely."

* * *

In the end, we gather that Mr. Hinrichs concedes that labor may have justifiable complaints, but that he cannot accept either the method or the accuracy of labor's own ideas of a living-cost index.

If we are permitted an observation on all this stir about BLS, it would be that it should be improved above the level of legitimate criticism at once; that it should not be an index of frankly limited application if it is to be used, as it is now being used, in predicating and applying basic policies in the country.

If, for example, it is to be used in arriving at fair wage levels, it should be able to reflect the living-cost conditions faced by workers with less apology than now seems required.

Mr. Hinrichs, to say nothing of labor critics, seems to know what is required, but all are agreed the improvements will cost some money.

That seems to leave the baby at Congress's doorstep. If the country, including Washington, wants its dearly beloved "figgers," Congress has got to appropriate more of the old necessary.

## The Two Great Question Marks

*A Letter From London*

By Mallory Browne

To most Londoners the postwar problem is increasingly assuming the form of two question marks with a hyphen between.

One question mark is America. The other is Russia. The hyphen between is Britain.

What's America going to do after the war? What about Russia? Britain today feels it is increasingly in the position of a connecting link—the hyphen, so to speak—between these two great postwar question marks.

It may be difficult for many Americans to realize how completely the United States appears to the rest of the world in the form of a riddle. It may quite naturally be annoying to many of us Americans that this should be so. And to some extent this annoyance is justified, for there's an unhappy tendency, not only on the part of some British people but among the refugee governments in London, to use the American question marks as a period, as an easy way out, an excuse for postponing their own decisions. It is a great temptation to European diplomatists today to say: "Oh, yes, of course, we're quite prepared, as far as we're concerned, to go ahead with plans for the organization of the postwar world; but, of course, we can do nothing until we know what America will do."

But even when full allowance has been made for this rather human tendency, the truth is that the American question mark does hang heavy over the heads of European statesmen. Essentially, this question is, "Will the United States repeat its action after 1918 and again withdraw into attempted isolationism after this war, or will it stay in the world and assume responsibilities for leadership which are incumbent upon it as one of the three or four great world Powers?" More specifically, to political leaders of various small European countries, the question takes this very practical form: "Is Great Britain going to be able to count on full American aid short of nothing to prevent armed aggression and war the next time—and not merely to check it after it is under way?"

* * *

There are some students of Anglo-American relations who argue that it is a mistake to say these things to American people—to tell them that the whole of Europe, and to some extent the whole world, is awaiting their decision. But surely this is a form of short-sighted expediency which in the end can only result in such praiseworthy half measures as lease-lend, which was invaluable as far as it went, but which neither served to prevent the present war nor even to keep the United States out of it.

The plain fact, as it appears from the European viewpoint today, is that the power set-up in postwar Europe will be such that any hopes of long-term peace and stability are bound to prove illusory unless American might is present on the side of law and order.

Most Continental statesmen here in London who are studying the postwar problem see it in terms which come back basically to a new form of the old conception of the balance of power. In one side of the scale is Russia—itself an enormous question mark. There is great uncertainty as to what policy the Soviets intend to pursue. But there is no doubt whatever now that Russia will emerge from war as major Power, in every way.

* * *

The only country capable of constituting a completely adequate counterweight to postwar Russia, in the opinion of nearly all Continental European leaders, is a combination of the United States and Great Britain.

Few European leaders today believe that Britain alone, even with backing of the Dominions, could successfully counter-balance Soviet influence on the Continent. The only other possibility would seem to be a unification of Europe which appears impossible without vigorous British leadership, and the British Government obviously is reluctant to undertake the task in view of Russian opposition and without complete United States backing.

Thus Americans might as well face the fact that in the eyes of the Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, Poles, Czechs—and in a different way the British and the Germans as well—decision as to whether Europe is to have lasting peace and postwar stability is up to the United States. It cannot evade this decision. We have no real choice, therefore, other than to face the situation squarely and shoulder our responsibilities.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months $3.00

Six months ....$6.00 — One month ....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.